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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Pick Coakley Prosecutor; British Advance in Syria; U. S. Ships Reach Red Sea

The World's Day—June 25, 1941

Boston: Bushnell to Prosecute Coakley

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell of Massachusetts accepted the post of prosecutor in the Senate impeachment trial of State Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley. [Page 2.]

The House of Representatives Naval Committee will investigate sinking of the submarine 0-9 off Portsmouth, N. H., as soon as the Navy's own inquiry is completed. [Page 5.]

Plan E election (by proportional representation) was assured for Cambridge, Mass., next November by a Supreme Court decision. [Page 5.]

Albert L. Scott, Jr., college graduate, of Newton, Mass., was sentenced to a year and a day in Federal prison for refusing, on conscientious grounds, to register for the draft. [Page 5.]

First of nearly 1,200 Massachusetts boys inducted under the 14th Draft call. [Details of this and other military news: Page 2.]

The House Appropriations Committee voted $12,595,000 for a dirigible base at South Weymouth, an enlarged ammunition dump at Hingham, Mass., and improvements at Newport, R. I. [Page 1.]

Middle East: British Surround Syrian Town

British advances in Syria were punctuated by reports that the central Syrian town of Palmyra had been surrounded by the British, that Merdjayoun—strategic defense point on the route to Beirut—had been taken, and that British troops were attacking barely 12 miles south of Beirut, Capital of Lebanon. [Page 9.]

Washington: U. S. War Aid in Red Sea

American merchant ships are carrying lease-lend cargoes in substantial amounts into the Red Sea, presumably for General Wavell's army of the Nile, ship operators told a Senate committee.

Mayor La Guardia, Director of Office of Civilian Defense, announced a nation-wide drive July 21 to collect old and unneeded aluminum. He estimated the drive would yield 20,000,000 pounds of scrap, enough metal for 2,000 fighter planes.

President Roosevelt approved Britain's appeal for American technical workers to service and maintain its war equipment and made it clear that Americans may enlist in British and Chinese armed forces.

Defense materials will have the right of way on the highways as well as in the factories under a program to be directed by a newly formed Central Motor Truck Transportation Committee, the Office of Emergency Management announced.

William S. Knudsen, Director of the OPM, disclosed that the Government has begun to transfer machine tools from factories making civilian goods to defense industries.

President Roosevelt will dedicate next Monday the library on his Hyde Park, N. Y., estate in which he is depositing for future students of history all of his public and private papers.

President Roosevelt said the United States would give all possible aid to Russia and the Treasury lifted restrictions which had "frozen" Soviet money and assets here.

British sources reported that an American contracting firm, Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation of New York, would undertake construction in the British Isles at an early date. The type of construction was not disclosed, but it was assumed here that it might be some sort of base installation either for air or naval operations, because Merritt-Chapman and Scott recently built the Quonsett Point, R. I., Naval air base.

The Defense Plant Corporation announced today it would build a $47,620,171 bomber factory at Ypsilanti, Mich., to be leased to and operated by the Ford Motor Company.

Americas: Italian Sea Captain Gets 5 Years

San Juan, Puerto Rico—The Captain of the sabotaged Italian tanker Colorado was sentenced to five years in prison and his crew of 25 to three years each in U. S. District Court for damaging their vessel in San Juan harbor.

Air and Sea: RAF Raids France in Daylight

British bombers followed up their 14th consecutive night of air attacks on Western Germany with a daylight assault on the French Coast. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Germany concentrated attacks on Liverpool, claiming heavy damage. The British characterized the Nazi raids as light.

At sea Britain claimed two torpedo hits on an Italian liner of about 20,000 tons, while Germany claimed that its air force sank two British merchant vessels totaling 11,000 tons.

Eastern Front: Nazi-Russo War Mainly in Air

The Russo-German war appeared to be mainly in the air, with the fleets of both countries carrying out large scale raids on important objectives behind each other's lines. [Pages 1 and 9.]

No opposition was reported in Turkey to be meeting combined Rumanian and German armies driving into Bessarabia and Bucovina, and complete occupation was seen as a matter of a few days.

Russia admitted that it had not been able to stem three German drives into Soviet territory in the north and central sectors.

Moon Bombed, Too —By Meteorites

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 25 (AP)—Topography of the moon is due mainly to bombardment of meteors rather than volcanic action, H. H. Nininger, Denver, told the eighth annual meeting of the Society for Research on Meteorites.

Mr. Nininger said that in a 17-year study of meteorites and the moon he had found no proof of lunar volcanic action in the last half-billion years.

A contradictory note was struck by C. W. Tombaugh of the Lowell Observatory staff at Flagstaff who asserted the moon's topography is caused by both meteoric bombardment and volcanic eruption.

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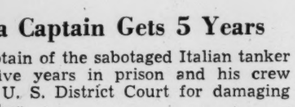


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. E. Defense Plants Close Over July 4

Despite the defense emergency, many industrial plants of New England will shut down for a three-day respite on the July 4 week end. It is hoped this will not retard the region's flow of wartime materials into the British and American war machines, a survey disclosed today.

Some plants announce two-week vacations as usual, others feel able to provide one week off to regular employees, while still others are omitting vacations. [Details: Page 5.]

Evacuation Issue Met By Nursery Class

Evacuation of New England children from their parents and homes to places of safety outside city areas is something everyone hopes won't happen here.

But if such an emergency should arise, people of Boston with its thickly populated defense sections will not be caught unprepared.

At the Nursery Training School, 355 Marlborough Street, Boston, a special summer course—the first of its kind, so far as is known, in this country—has been developed to train volunteers in handling large groups of children.

As a matter of fact, the nursery training school here was a product of the last World War. It was started in a suburb of London. Its purpose was to care for the children of defense workers of London.

The Founder

Miss Margaret Macmillan was the founder, and her theory was that these children, emotionally over-excited by the horror of war, should have special treatment. They should be not only cared for but also quieted, and all the while their education should go on.

Today, need for nursery training centers, and need, above all, for competent trained workers, is imperative. As Miss Norah M. Clancy, Director of the Summer Session of the School, put it, it is just as important as the training of air raid wardens, fire fighters and ambulance drivers.

The course, which starts today and continues for three weeks, will consist of lectures by authorities on child care and training, including Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. She has just returned from England, where she made a special study of the child evacuation methods of the English.

Other Lecturers

"With the emergency upon us, and growing daily more acute, people must become more awake to the needs of little children and be prepared to meet them," declared Miss Clancy.

Conditions are already acute in some sections, she disclosed, particularly in Connecticut, where there are large defense populations with mothers and fathers employed in factories. The prob-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

$12,595,000 Slated for N.E. Naval Projects

South Weymouth, Hingham and Newport the places named for extensive naval expenditures.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The House appropriations committee recommended today expenditures of $12,595,000 in New England for a lighter-than-air base, a fleet supply depot and additional munitions storage.

Emphasizing the increasing importance of the northeast to national defense, Navy officials disclosed for the first time "two or three battleships" and "four or five cruisers" were the force of warships operating out of the Narragansett Bay, R. I., area.

The funds approved today called for the following expenditures:

Newport, R. I., operating base, $2,000,000 ($1,600,000 for a supply depot for the fleet and $400,000 for dredging).

South Weymouth, Mass., lighter-than-air base, $6,000,000.

Hingham, Mass., ammunition depot, $3,500,000.

Newport, R. I., training station, $1,095,000.

Needs Outlined

In outlining their needs in the northeast, Navy officials also said at least one auxiliary to the South Weymouth base would be established north of Boston, probably in Maine. Between Boston and Lakehurst, N. J., they said they planned one or two auxiliary bases, at least one of which probably would be on the New England coast.

But these recommendations did not include any mention of a huge supply depot for Boston which Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts said was being considered and might cost in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. Chief purpose of such a base, he added, would be to supply the Navy base at Newfoundland.

Congressional approval of the funds approved by the House Committee today would provide the Newport operating base with a storehouse for supplies and equipment for the Fleet.

Commander L. B. Combs told a House appropriations subcommittee the "magnitude of the task (of supplying the Fleet) now definitely appears to require the maintenance of stocks in store, in lieu of reliance upon difficult and uneconomical process of haulage from the Navy Yard in Boston or shipment from other points."

Storehouse Plans

The storehouse would be 400 feet by 180 feet and six stories high, Commander Combs related. When committee members suggested the Navy could store supplies at Boston and haul them by train or truck to Newport, Commander Combs said that because of the time element involved the navy could not meet the demands of the force now based on Narragansett Bay by trucking sufficient supplies to supply that force "and enable them to accomplish certain tasks on which they are engaged."

His testimony was the first pub-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

British Push Air Supremacy Across Channel to France; Nazis and Soviet Stage Blitz

Russians claim victory in air duel — Germans report bombing of Soviet cities.

RAF in bombing raids establishes daylight superiority over German Air Force.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, June 25

German and Russian air fleets traded blows today in heavy bombing raids, while the battle on the land—described by German and Russian alike in terms of mammoth onslaughts, flame-throwers, and tank charges — remained largely obscured by lack of specific details.

Reichsführer Hitler was reported to have set up field headquarters at the front.

Soviet bombers raided Warsaw, Danzig, the Rumanian port of Constanza, and claimed that in three days of warfare Germany lost 381 planes compared with Russia's 374.

Contradictory Reports

Finland's position still remains subject to contradictory reports. An authorized German spokesman in Berlin said Finland had declared war formally and that fighting was going on in full force.

Finland, on the other hand, merely announced that its Government will tell an emergency session of Parliament tonight the details of the measures the Nation will take "to protect itself against Soviet aggression."

Finland protested that Russia had violated the air over its territory, and that Helsingfors had been bombed four times during the day.

Soviet Cities Bombed

German warplanes, meanwhile, struck at Leningrad in the north, and at Kiev, Odessa, and other important Russian industrial cities in the south.

Reports from the Turkish Capital at Ankara said that combined German-Rumanian forces are meeting almost no opposition in Bessarabia, and should complete occupation of the entire Province within a week.

Kishineff and Cernauti, Capitals respectively of Bessarabia and Bucovina which Russia obtained from Rumania last year, were reported by the Turkish dispatches to have been occupied by the Nazi armies.

Russians Admit Setback

In the central and northern sectors, the Russians admitted that they had not been able to halt three German drives.

The German public, however, was still in the dark as to details of the German land fighting.

The battle of propaganda between Germany and Russia reached new heights as both countries sought to impress the outside world with their military might.

German spokesmen declared that German successes "baffling the imagination" were achieved during the first three days of the Reich's war with Russia.

Russia countered through its official news agency, Tass.

Russians admit lines pierced by Nazis: Page 9.

Wide World

Sweden's Pilot on Difficult Course

King Gustav V of Sweden receives bouquets of flowers from two youthful subjects during a recent official visit to the Swedish textile city of Norrkoeping.

Nazi Pressure on Finland Threat to Swedish Neutrality

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System reported today it had been informed by its Stockholm correspondent that Sweden had announced officially she had granted right of transit of a definite number of German troops from Norway to Finland.

By M. Lorimer Moe

Who has just returned to the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden during which he was the only American newspaperman on the ground.

The outbreak of war between Germany and Russia undoubtedly came as a shock to Sweden, but there is every indication that it will strengthen rather than weaken Swedish determination to maintain a policy of strict neutrality.

Sweden is especially concerned, of course, with developments in Finland, because the greatest threat to her peaceful intentions lies there. This is the reason why Swedish diplomacy has concentrated for more than a year on an effort to assure Finnish neutrality in the event of a break in Soviet-Nazi relations. Disregarding strong bonds of affection, which would probably have prompted them to do so in any event, it has been to bolster this policy that the Swedes have given great material assistance to Finland in her rehabilitation effort.

No one knew better than the Swedes that such assistance was badly needed in Finland. Thousands of Finnish children, left homeless by the war, found haven with Swedish families. Huge quantities of food from its own dwindling stocks were sent from Sweden to the hungry neighbors across the Baltic. When Russian peace terms deprived Finland of most of the Karelian Isthmus and about 12 per cent of the country's arable land, they also drove nearly a half-million Finns from that territory to escape becoming Russian nationals. Several thousand prefabricated frame houses were sent from Sweden to shelter these refugees and Swedish workmen went along to erect them. Nearly $100,000 worth of agricultural implements and supplies were sent the refugees as gifts from Swedish farmers. Contingents of Swedish factory workers and professional people began this spring to spend their vacations in Finland as volunteers clearing land for new Finnish farms.

Fought to Last Bullet

The Swedes knew, in effect, that the Finns had salvaged little from their war with Russia except national honor, increased prestige throughout the world and a very nominal independence which they were no longer powerful enough to preserve. Finland was not wanting in other friends who were willing to give her material assistance, but the German invasion of Norway with the resultant double-blockade around Scandinavia practically excluded such aid from reaching her in significant quantities.

The magnificent stand of the small Finnish Army against the Soviet military machine is now an old story. The pitifully weakened condition of Finland at the close of the war is, however, not so well known. It is literally true that the Finns fought to their last bullet. A young Swede who served as a volunteer with the Finnish Army told the writer that ammunition was rationed during the last weeks of the fighting. On certain days, he said, he and his comrades were allotted as few as nine rounds of ammunition apiece.

Food supplies were similarly ex-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—Sweeping across the English Channel 11 times in the past nine days to carry out a series of offensive operations over Northern France, the Royal Air Force has succeeded in extending its daylight air superiority to the continent.

The results of these large-scale bombing raids, escorted by a big force of fighters, indicate clearly that the RAF has soared successfully past one of the most important air beacons on the road to eventual victory over the Luftwaffe. In 10 offensive operations carried out in the eight days which ended Monday British fighters shot down 112 enemy fighting planes with the loss of only 26 RAF machines. Five of the British pilots who were shot down are safe.

Figures for Tuesday's offensive sweep over Northern France add another nine enemy fighters with a loss of only two British fighting planes. A power station near Lille, center of France's heavy industry, was the main object of Tuesday's attack delivered by Blenheim bombers accompanied by strong formations of fighters.

Thus at least 121 German fighters, mostly Messerschmitts, have been brought down with a loss of 28 British fighters—only 23 pilots—a ratio of more than 4 to 1 in planes. British bomber losses also have been very slight during these daylight raids.

Over Enemy Territory

A British Air Ministry bulletin reviewing these operations over Northern France declares that in eight of the 10 raids carried out through Monday, offensive forces of bombers were escorted by fighters to attack targets in Northern France and enemy shipping in the Channel. A formidable striking force, it points out, therefore has flown frequently over enemy occupied territory while only a few enemy machines have approached this country singly in daylight during the same period.

The contrast between the success of these British offensive raids by daylight over the continent and the German air attack against Britain last year is striking. German losses were out of all proportion to successes achieved, the Air Ministry states. Average Nazi losses of aircraft at that time were more than three to one as compared to the British. Over France during the past nine days, not only have the positions of attacker and defender been reversed, but the Nazis actually have lost more than five fighters to every one British pilot who has failed to return.

There are two main reasons given for these British successes:

1. The new British Spitfires and Hurricanes have shown clearly that they possess the same superiority in performance and armament over the new Messerschmitt fighters which the earlier types of Spitfires and Hurricanes had over the German fighters which were used in the battle of Britain last year.

2. Although many new pilots are flying in these offensive sweeps over Northern France, squadrons are being led by veterans of last autumn's air battle for Britain.

A system has been worked out whereby British fighter pilots who have had the most experience in combatting Nazi airmen are distributed among the various fighter commands so that the newer pilots may benefit by the experience of these veteran leaders. British pilots frequently have reported that enemy fighters often seem to be inexperienced and reluctant to engage in battle except against a very small British fighter force.

Significance of Success

Without wanting to minimize the significance of these British successes in offensive operations across the Channel, it is important to keep them in the proper perspective. They undoubtedly prove that, for the present, Britain has established during the past nine days over those portions of France closest to the shores of Britain the same commanding superiority in the air by daylight that it has possessed during the last nine months in the air over Britain.

Two qualifications need to be noted, however. The first is the fact that the Germans have been engaged in the preparation for and the actual launching of a major air offensive against Soviet Russia and may not have left along the west coast of the continent the full strength of their first line fighter planes and pilots.

The second point is that while

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Russia: Opportunity for U. S. to Checkmate Japan

TOKYO, June 25 (AP)—The newspaper Hochi warned today of a "military menace to Japan" in the new situation which would develop "along the line Alaska - Aleutian islands-Vladivostok," as a result of the American-Russian rapprochement.

The Tokyo press, through the official organ Domei, "advises the Government to devote its full attention to such possibilities."

The following article is by a recognized authority on military strategy who prefers to remain anonymous.

Germany's war on Russia has presented a sudden opportunity for the United States to completely checkmate Japan in the Pacific.

For Russian co-operation with Britain can provide the democracies with the one thing they need to bring their defense within striking distance of Nippon.

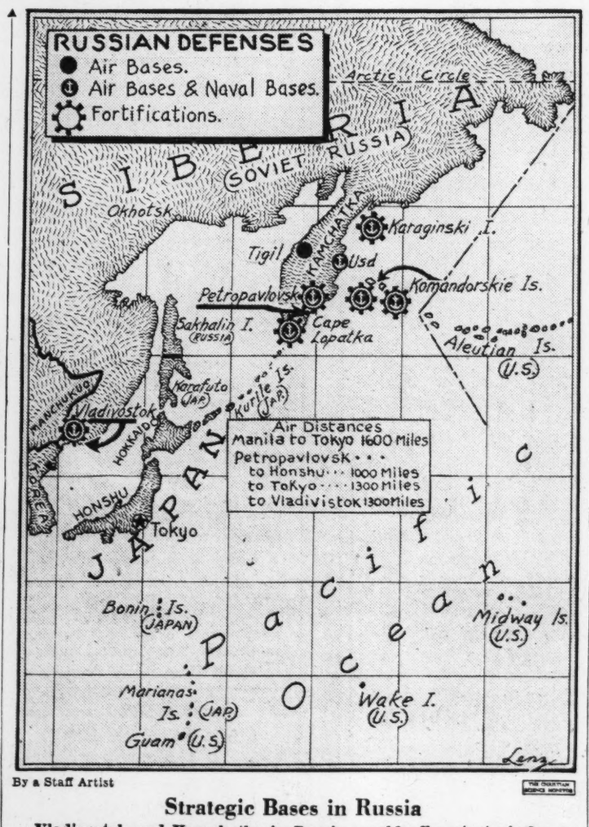
The answer is air bases—air bases on Russia's Pacific outposts.

It is noticeable that for some time Japan's truculence and breast beating have been soft pedaled, and although it may be merely a coincidence, it is an interesting fact that a lessening of the Far Eastern tension began about the time the United States Army and Navy Air Forces in the Philippines were reinforced by a considerable number of planes which arrived under their own power.

A Lesson for Japan

The ease with which these planes flew from Hawaii to Manila and the fact that should the need arise, many others could follow the same path, may have exercised a re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Strategic Bases in Russia

Vladivostok and Kamchatka in Russia would offer strategic bases for American or Allied Air Forces and would serve to checkmate Japanese aggression in the Far East, according to military experts.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt does not intend to issue a neutrality proclamation in the Russian-German war, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced today. American ships thus will be permitted to carry arms to Russia's Pacific port of Vladivostok.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Moving swiftly to adjust every field of its foreign policy in the light of Russia's emergence as a useful weapon against Hitlerism, plans are being prepared here today in highest quarters to increase American aid to China to the absolute limit.

After analyzing every implication of the Far Eastern picture of Germany's attack on Russia, the conclusion has been reached that Japan's position has been seriously weakened and that the time has arrived to apply one of Herr Hitler's own principles to the situation—namely, when your enemy is on the run increase the pressure.

There is obviously a limit on the amount of increased aid which can be diverted to China. American production of war materials is being pushed already and the reprieve which Germany's eastern military involvement gives Britain makes this a propitious time to increase shipments to England.

However, so great is the known consternation in Japanese Government and diplomatic quarters over the changed situation that a real possibility is visualized by some observers of being able to drive

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Attorney General to Act as Prosecutor in the Coakley Impeachment Trial

Public Morals Value Stressed To N.H. Group

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 25—A program of new and better ethics to awaken the American people to greater moral purpose was called for last night by Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In an address to natural scientists and industrialists who are meeting here in connection with the University of New Hampshire's seventy-fifth anniversary program Dr. Moulton said, "We owe it to our predecessors, to ourselves and to our successors to be worthy of the great opportunities we have.

"The country we inhabit is a combination of natural resources, productive capacity and cultural agencies never paralleled elsewhere on this earth," Dr. Moulton asserted, and urged the formation of a heroic program based on greater moral purpose.

"The lasting and shining heroes of the race," Dr. Moulton said, "are those who have been its intellectual and moral leaders. Clearly, we choose as our heroes men of great moral qualities because we have similar qualities to a lesser degree.

"These are our qualities which are starving, not our minds or bodies. That they are longing for expression is proved not only by our unrest but also, and much more clearly, by our hundreds of social and cultural organizations.'

He noted that in 1940 the United States had 1,500,000 college and university students, but at the same time about 3,500,000 persons unable to read or write any language.

Addressing new industrialists on the importance of research to the future of America, E. A. Williams, manager of the research department of the Johns-Manville Corporation, stated that it's up to natural scientists to adapt their discoveries to civilian use.

Calling industrial research one of America's greatest natural resources, Mr. Williams said, "It is the whiffletree which serves to harness the team of natural science and technology to the plough of industry."

Mentioning the petroleum industry as among those which have profited from the "modern miracles" of research he said that all of the rubber requirements of the United States can be provided by expansion of the petroleum industry's manufacture of synthetic products.

"Results of research in the rubber and other fields are indicative of vast changes likely to be realized in this country within a period of months. They will affect daily lives everywhere during our present crisis and throughout the future years."

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By a Staff Photographer

New Officers of American Library Association

Back row—left to right: Carl M. White, director of University of Illinois Library and Library School, Urbana—elected member of Executive Board; Miss Lucy E. Fay, Associate Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University—elected member of Executive Board; Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of Harvard University Library, Cambridge, newly-elected First Vice-President, and therefore the coming year's President-elect. Front row—left: Miss Essae M. Culver—retiring President; right: Charles Harvey Brown, newly-elected President of A. L. A. He is librarian of Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Bay State Students Answer Draft Call

Military and defense news in brief:

Fourteenth Draft Call Begins—Induction of 1,193 Bay State youths began today as the fourteenth draft call got under way in New England. Total number of men called from the six New England States was 2,535. A large part of the present call, according to selective service officials, will be made up of students who had been deferred until the end of the school year. Boston's induction station for the first time takes over the work of the Worcester station in this call. The personnel of the Boston station has been augmented to handle the extra work. Other selectees in Massachusetts will be inducted at the Springfield station as before.

Edwards Troops in Action—More than 2,500 officers and men of the 26th Division went into action today in a tactical exercise to repulse "enemy troops" in an area extending from New Bedford, Mass., to Narragansett Bay, R. I. Under the problem submitted by officers of the 6th Army Corps, who will act as umpires, the 26th will be called upon to defend the flank of defending forces. Command posts will be located in the Sutton and Upton State Forests. In Army parlance, this type of maneuver is known as a command post exercise. Most of the action is on paper with orders and counter orders issued up to the point of actual troop movements. Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the 26th, and Lieut. Col. Earle W. Lancaster, Division Intelligence Officer, flew over the Sutton and Upton State Forest areas yesterday on a reconnoitering mission in preparation for today's exercise. The "CPX" will end tomorrow morning with a "critique" for commissioned and noncommissioned officers to be held with the 6th Army Corps umpires in the vicinity of the last command post established.

CCC Vacancies—Vacancies for 115 Massachusetts war veterans exist in the ranks of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Col. William J. Blake, Manager of the Veterans' Administration in Boston, announced. Enlistment for the CCC will begin July 1 extending through July 19. Veterans interested in securing enrollment are urged to file applications immediately at the office in the Federal Building.

Real Hard Work"—Flying an Army bombing plane can be fun but it soon becomes "real hard work," according to Donald K. Kibbe of Westfield, Mass., who recently received his wings in the Royal Canadian Air Force and became a sergeant bomber pilot. Home on embarkation leave, Mr. Kibbe is looking forward to going to England for six weeks of extensive night flying and "short bombing practice" over Channel ports. The Westfield youth was one of five Americans recently graduated in a class of 50 from the Service Flying Training School at Brantford, Ontario.

Funds for Portsmouth—President Roosevelt has approved a $494,381 Work Projects Administration allocation for the Portsmouth, N. H., submarine base for installation of electrical ducts, heating and railroad facilities, it has been announced. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine who was notified of the approval said the New Hampshire WPA Administrator would supervise the project despite the fact all funds would be spent in Kittery, Maine. The President also approved allocation of $60,000 for improving the Auburn-Lewiston, Maine airport, Senator Brewster said.

Intensive Course for State Guard—A two-weeks training course for officers of the Massachusetts State Guard will be held at the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp at Upton between Aug. 3 and Aug. 16, Adj.-Gen, Edgar C. Erickson announced.

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Leave North Station 9:00 a.m. Daylight Time. Arrive Weirs 11:57 a.m. Round Trip, adults $1.69; children 5 to 12, 85c; children under 5, free. Leave Weirs 4:48 p.m. or 7:47 p.m Daylight Time.

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Leave North Station 8:00 a.m., Daylight Time, 10:25 a.m., 12:30 or 2:45 p.m. Round Trip, adults, $1.00; children 5 to 12, 50c; children under 5, free. Choice of six convenient afternoon and evening return trains.

BENSON'S ANIMAL FARM
Leave North Station 10:00 a.m., Daylight Time. West Medford 10:11; Winchester 10:17; Woburn 10:25. Round Trip, adults, $1.00; children 5 to 12, 50c; children under 5, free. Admission to Farm, adults 30c, children 10c. Leave Farm at 5:15 p.m. Daylight Time.

Call CAP. 5070 or ask any Ticket Agent

BOSTON and MAINE

New Head of Library Group Urges Tie-Ups With Education

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's population will decrease 4,300 during this afternoon and evening as visiting librarians check out of its hotels. They have attended the past week's 63rd annual conference of the American Library Association. Next year's national meeting is to be held in Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Harvey Brown, newly elected President of the Association, speaking last night at the final general session, in the Mechanics Building, urged librarians to study together during the coming year the improvement of relationships between libraries and other educational institutions.

"The isolationist policy of the various branches and units of our educational system," he said, "has resulted in a failure to train for continuing education."

He outlined four immediate objectives: Closer collaboration between libraries and local communities; co-operation between libraries and schools and colleges; better integration of library use with school curricula, at all levels; and development of ties between national library groups and national educational organizations.

Test of Democracy

"The test of democracy for us," he concluded, "is our ability voluntarily to work together with others for the improvement of our educational system."

Mr. Brown started his library career in Boston when he organized the library of the Young Men's Christian Association. A native of Albany, N. Y., he became librarian of the Iowa State College in 1922. From 1901 to 1903 he was assistant in the Library of Congress. He was consecutively reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and library specialist for the United States Navy.

Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Library, was yesterday elected First Vice-President of the Association. Matthew S. Dudgeon, former librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, became Second Vice-President. Rudolph H. Gjelsness, chairman of the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, was elected Treasurer. Miss Lucy E. Fay, associate professor, Columbia University's School of Library Science, and Carl M. White, director of the Library and Library School of the University of Illinois, were elected members of the Executive Board for four years.

Council Members

The five newly elected members of the Council, who will also serve for four years, are Miss Margaret Jean Clay, librarian of the Public Library, Victoria, B. C., Canada; B. Lamar Johnson, librarian and dean of instruction, Stephens College Library, Columbia, Mo.; Guy R. Lyle, librarian, Women's College Library, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Miss Blanche Prichard McCrum, librarian of Wellesley College Library, Wellesley, Mass.; and Miss Jean Carolyn Roos, head of the Stevenson Room and adviser in work with young people, Cleveland Public Library.

Work with the foreign born was the topic of several discussions yesterday. Provided it was made real and tangible "in the lives of those over whom a foreign mirage had cast a spell," the idea from which America was born can overcome foreign "isms" was the thesis of Miss Lisa Sergio, speaking at a meeting in the Hotel Statler. She was the first woman radio announcer in Europe. She has now made the United States her permanent residence.

"The very structure of the United States," Miss Sergio remarked, "offers a better ground for the agents of Communism, Fascism and Naziism to work on than did the democracies of Europe. America is history's only successful experiment in bringing together on common ground, in peace and understanding, people of all races, colors, faiths and nationalities. And it is the avowed purpose of foreign propaganda machines to break up this common ground, to disrupt the peace and understanding."

Miss Sergio quoted the statement of Herr Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, uttered a few weeks ago, "The America of today will never be a danger to us. Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in the United States. No other country has so many racial and social tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there." Americans, she continued, had done "precious little" during many years of good living to counteract that propaganda, but she was confident, with the support of those who really wished to defend America, the individuals converted to totalitarianisms, within the United States, could be brought back onto the common American ground.

The librarian, said Miss Elsa Posell, field worker for the Cleveland Public Library, must help the foreigner to become better adjusted to the life of the United States, to overcome the prejudices he brought with him, to change his attitude toward his children, their education, marriage and social life; to take part in the community life, to understand his neighbors, appreciating the differences in other nationals and the unique contribution their differences made. "Americanization," she added, "can only be acquired when the person who is given the opportunity understands the meaning of it and what it will do for him, and willingly and freely accepts it." She emphasized the importance, in planning activity for a foreign community, of not underestimating the people's intelligence.

His Problem

The "new" American's problem, Miss Jennie M. Flexner of the New York Public Library pointed out, is "the idiomatic approach to language and to life." He wishes as quickly as possible to cease to appear different from his neighbors. Books, therefore, which say clearly, "We do it this way," prove satisfying to him.

A select little group of librarians gathered last night at the Hotel Vendome to honor the occasion of Dr. William Warner Bishop's retirement as librarian of the University of Michigan. A dinner had been arranged by Dr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, director of the New York Public Library, and Dr. Andrew Keogh, retired librarian of Yale University. Dr. Bishop, a native of Hannibal, Mo., has been in library work since the turn of the century. He has been President of the International Federation of Library Associations, of the American Library Association and of the Bibliographical Society of America. He has written numerous books on library subjects, and has played an important part in the training of hundreds of American librarians. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library; Keyes D. Metcalf, new President-elect of the A. L. A. and its First Vice-President; Bernhard Knollenberg, librarian of Yale University; Henry B. Van Hoesen, librarian of Brown University; and Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the A. L. A., were there to pay their tribute.

20 Firemen Are Promoted To Lieutenants

Standing in a semicircle, 20 privates of the Boston Fire Department received promotions as lieutenants today, at a ceremony in which both Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly officiated.

Introducing the men individually to the Mayor, Commissioner Reilly reminded them that previous administrations had not been so generous in the number of officers appointed.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community meeting by citizens of Topsfield, Mass., for benefit of war relief in Toppesfield, England. Three motion pictures of the British war effort will be shown. A talk by Mrs. Violet Mason who made a study of civilian defense during the first days of the war, a puppet show by Girl Scouts, and choral numbers also will be among the features. The proceeds will be used to supply garments for the citizens of Toppesfield, England. In the Town Hall, Topsfield, at 8 p. m.

Benefit presentation for the British War Relief of "Tally," by the Dadmun Players. In Brattle Hall, Harvard Square, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. "18th Century France" will be the subject discussed by Miss Maginnis. At 11 a. m.

Public tour of the Franklin Park Zoo sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. The party will meet near the Elevated Station at the Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue entrance to the park at 2 p. m.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, at Wellesley College. Conference Chorus, under the direction of Everett Titcomb, choirmaster of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Boston. Resarsal in Tower Court, at 2 p. m. Organ recital in the College Chapel, at 5 p. m. Open to the public free.

Concert at the Gardner Museum. Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. At 2:45 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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By a Staff Photographer

Robert T. Bushnell

Attorney General of Massachusetts, who will act as prosecutor in the impeachment trial of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

New Boston Traffic Bill Moves Along

The Legislative Committee on Highways was reported today ready to recommend proposals for traffic improvements in Boston and vicinity at an estimated cost of $10,400,000.

The traffic program constitutes a substitute plan submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to take the place of an original program sponsored by the City and amounting to almost $20,000,000.

Under the compromise bill, the State Department of Public Works would be required to make a survey of recommended projects to be completed as early as possible this year. The $400,000 would be spent for preparation of plans and construction would take the other $10,000,000.

The Governor would decide whether or not the projects would be financed in total by the State or whether the municipalities would be asked to participate. The measure also provides for application to Washington for Federal funds. The program would be financed through an 8-year bond issue.

Throwing a cordon around downtown Boston, the City Traffic Commission discovered one day last week that 344,732 vehicles entered the area in a single day.

William P. Hickey, Traffic Commissioner, undertook the survey at the request of Mayor Tobin in an effort to substantiate the latter's claim that a $19,000,000 overhead highway artery is badly needed in Boston.

Philip Desmond, traffic engineer, in charge of the survey, declared today: "I doubt if there is anywhere in the United States any heavier concentration of traffic in one square mile than there is downtown Boston."

The survey was conducted on June 20, in the area east of Charles Street and north of Kneeland and Stuart Streets. Twenty-nine watchers were posted at all the bridges over the Charles River, at the terminal of the ferry, and at all the entrances to Charles and Stuart Streets. The watchers counted cars from 7 a. m. until midnight.

Today's survey, compared with a similar one made two years ago, showed that the daily volume of traffic in downtown Boston has increased by nearly 20,000 vehicles.

Mr. Desmond said he estimated 35 per cent of the vehicles passed through Boston without stopping. These vehicles would be rerouted by Mayor Tobin's overhead highway, and the need for such highway is "great" to handle this "tremendous volume of traffic," Mr. Desmond said.

Bay State Senate Rejects Salary Rise for Governor

The Massachusetts Senate rejected, 14 to 8, tody a bill to boost the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $15,000, overriding efforts of Senator Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, former Democratic floor leader, for favorable action.

Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, argued that the chief Executive's present salary was "ridiculously inadequate" and that only millionaires could afford to run for Governor. "If you get something for nothing, you usually get what you pay for," he said.

Rejection of the bill, which would have gone into effect in 1943, was recommended by the Legislature's Ways and Means Committee.

Rehiring Law: The Massachusetts Senate today passed to be engrossed legislation requiring employers to rehire persons called for military service and then rejected for such service.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, in an advisory opinion, told the Senate that such a law would not be unreasonable or arbitrary and would be well within the police power of the Commonwealth in aid of national defense.

The proposed law would subject non-complying employers to a $1,000 fine or one year in jail.

Juveniles: The House Committee on Ways and Means, oft-beaten this year on legislative proposals, has met another defeat, this time in its efforts to defeat a measure prohibiting retention of juveniles in jails pending trial. Under the proposed law, such children would be lodged in private homes while awaiting trial.

The bill carries an appropriation of $19,000 which led to Ways and Means objection.

Proponents of the measure insisted it would be a great forward step in combatting child delinquency.

Bedford Airport: The Senate adopted resolutions to name the new State airport under development at Bedford for the late Laurence G. Hanscom, flying State House reporter for the Worcester Telegram - Gazette. Mr. Hanscom was the original organizer of the first Civilian Air Corps in Massachusetts and helped to establish the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. He was killed in a plane crash last February.

Pre-Marital Tests: The House gave initial approval to a bill to require persons contemplating marriage to submit to medical tests. The House Committee on Ways and Means lost on its attempt to kill the measure.

Bushnell Says He'll Act In Coakley Trial

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts, agreed today to act as prosecutor in the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office."

In a letter to the five-member board of managers established by the House to conduct the case in the upper Branch, Mr. Bushnell quickly acceded to the board's request that he serve as prosecutor.

The Attorney General stated that the Board was established "'to proceed to the bar of the honorable Senate and, in the name of the House and of all the people of the Commonwealth, prosecute said impeachment to final judgement.'

Proper Request

"Inasmuch as the Attorney General is the Attorney for all of the people of the Commonwealth, I consider your request that I undertake the conduct of such a proceedings reasonable and proper and that it is my duty to accede to your request.

"I shall proceed immediately to prepare for trial and shall be ready to present the case, on behalf of the House of Representatives and the people of the Commonwealth, before the bar of the Senate at such time as that honorable body may order and appoint."

Councilor Coakley will act as his own counsel during the trial, but is expected to have a corps of lawyers as advisers.

The case against Mr. Coakley originated in the report of a Special Commission established in 1939 to investigate pardon scandals arising in the Gubernatorial administrations of Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley, and Joseph B. Ely.

Procuring Pardons

The Commission charged that Councilor Coakley was active in procuring pardons for hardened criminals for his own financial gain or for the financial gain of his immediate family.

Recently a five-member House Committee recommended the Councilor's impeachment on a vote of three to two and the House impeached the Councilor by a vote of 144 to 75.

The next step in the impeachment proceedings is for the House of Representatives to notify the Senate that the lower branch is ready to proceed with the trial. The Senate then will set a date for the trial, expected to be the most spectacular in modern Beacon Hill history.

Just as Mr. Coakley was known as an able cross examiner in his career as lawyer before he was disbarred in 1922, Mr. Bushnell is now regarded as an excellent trial attorney.

Acquainted With Case

Attorney General Bushnell is already well acquainted with the Coakley case. When he took office in January, 1941, Mr. Bushnell said he was studying the evidence in the case.

Meanwhile, Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem announced that he will file an order in the Senate for a Supreme Judicial Court advisory opinion on whether the Senate may remove the Councilor on a majority vote or whether a two-thirds vote is necessary.

No mention of the vote is made in the State Constitution, thus giving rise to controversy. In the last impeachment trial in 1821 the vote on one of the charges was more than two-thirds while the vote on the other was on a majority basis.

Senator Harrington said an advisory court opinion "would obviate the likelihood of an appeal . . . should the Senate adopt the majority rule and vote impeachment thereafter."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the mid-fifties; warmer Thursday afternoon; moderate northerly winds shifting to easterly Thursday morning.

All New England Except Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday afternoon.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday considerable high cloudiness and warmer in the afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: North of Portsmouth, fresh northerly winds diminishing to moderate tonight and shifting to easterly on Thursday; **Portsmouth southward,** moderate northeast winds shifting to east on Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northeast winds over north portion and moderate to fresh winds mostly northeast over south portion; generally fair over central and north, scattered showers and possibly thunderstorms over extreme south portion tonight ending early Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	82	New Orleans	76	93
Chicago	71	84	New York	71	74
Denver	61	85	Norfolk	71	74
Kansas City	75	92	Philadelphia	72	81
Los Angeles	58	74	St. Louis	73	91
Miami	79	79	San Francisco	57	67
Minneapolis	74	89	Washington	73	80

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T. June 25.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:46 a. m.; height 10.2 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

U. S. to Ship Arms Directly to Soviet

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—In order that American ships may be permitted to carry munitions to Siberia via the Pacific, the United States will not proclaim a state of war between Russia and Germany, Sumner Wells, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed today.

Thus America is leaving open the way to ship war materials directly to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Welles took the occasion of his press conference this noon to call attention to the fact that under its own terms the Neutrality Act becomes operative only "whenever the President, or Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States."

The Acting Secretary made it plain that the Government has decided that the peace of the United States or the lives of its citizens will not be jeopardized by the present conflict and that therefore the Neutrality Act is not to be invoked.

U. S. Role Clarified

Had the Neutrality Act been invoked in the Russo-German conflict American ships still would have ben permitted to go to Russian Pacific ports because the Act excluded Pacific areas from provisions of the Act automatically forbidding American ships to go to ports of a country proclaimed to be a belligerent. But the American ships could not have carried munitions or implements of war if the Act had been made operative.

Russia's far northern port of Murmansk is closed to American ships by a combat zone previously proclaimed.

The role which the United States will play in the unproclaimed Russo-German war was clarified further today by these additional developments:

1. By promptly releasing about $40,000,000 of frozen Soviet funds and without requiring any assurances as to how these assets would be used, America acted speedily to remove the U. S. S. R. from the stigmatized ranks of the Axis.

2. Emphasizing the Government's complete desire to strengthen Russia's resistance with every defense article which could be made available, President Roosevelt said that he was only awaiting a detailed statement of needs from the Russian Government before exploring the means of meeting those needs.

3. Technically, the United States will take the same position toward the Soviet Union as it does toward Britain and its defined role will be that of nonbelligerent ally. However, for practical and strategic reasons it is evident that the Government has decided that the most effective military assistance to Russia will be to redouble its efforts to enable Britain to hit still harder and continuously on the Western Front.

4. At his mid-week press conference, while embracing aid to Russia in the same terms as Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had previously, the President dispelled any idea that for some time at least there could be any large-scale shipment of planes, tanks or guns to Russia because through orders long contracted for Britain has prior lien on the democratic arsenal. Only in the event that it proves a long war could American aid of this kind become available.

5. At the same time Mr. Roosevelt used the great influence and prestige of his high office to encourage young American citizens to enlist in the British civilian and armed forces. He said it was perfectly legal to do so as long as no American took an oath of allegiance for a foreign power and emphasized that for Americans to join Canadian or other British forces no such oath was required. He particularly commended Britain's appeal for technicians to perform noncombatant service.

Co-operative Gesture

Acting in concert with the State and Justice Departments, the Treasury issued a general license to facilitate transactions of the Soviet Union and its nationals in the United States. In a gesture of cooperation it waived the requirement of formal assurances which have been requested of even the European neutral nations. The Treasury explained its action in this manner:

"At the time the freezing order was extended to all of Continental Europe, the President announced that it was intended through the medium of general licenses to facilitate transactions of certain countries and their nationals.

"Issuance of such licenses was to be conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurance from the Governments of such countries that the general licenses would not be employed by such countries or their nationals to evade the purposes of the freezing order.

"Recent events concerning the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have made such assurances unnecessary."

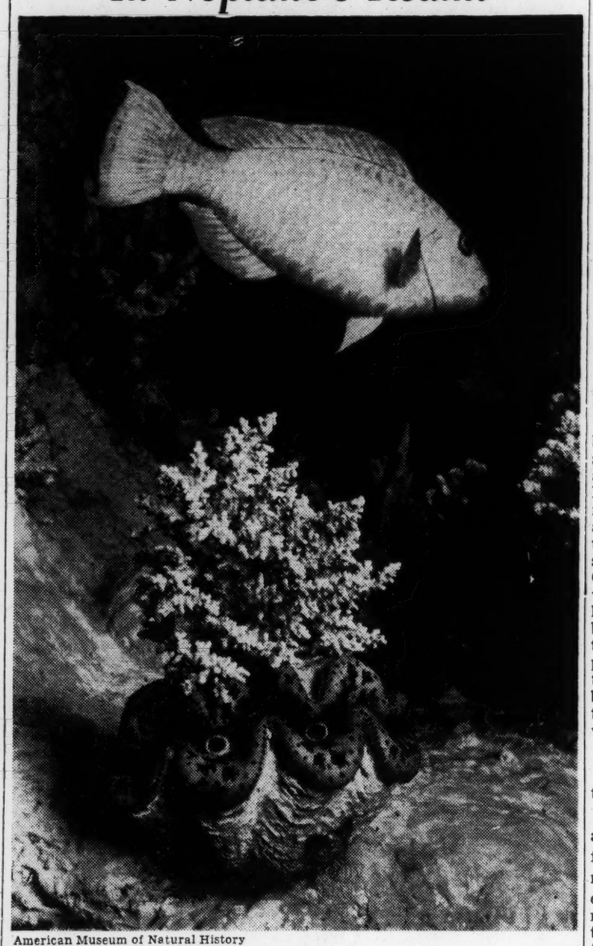
At his press conference President Roosevelt gave specific and complete indorsement to the statement issued Monday by Undersecretary Welles who had said:

". . . Any defense against Hitlerism, any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism, from whatever source these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders and will therefore rebound to the benefit of our own defense and security."

Considerable point is made of the fact that, as Government officials put it, the United States is not aiding Russia whose totalitarian system of government is as destructive of democracy as Germany's, but is aiding Russian resistance to Hitlerism.

Thus Washington officials note with satisfaction that the Fight for Freedom, Inc., with which the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is now affiliated, has just repudiated any support from the Communist Party in the United States.

In Neptune's Realm



American Museum of Natural History

Parrot Fish and Man-Trap Clam

This interesting study of undersea life shows a parrot fish swimming over a Furbelowed Man-trap Clam, known technically as Tridacna compressa. The beautiful mollusk exhibits the expanded mantle edges which protrude from between its two shells in graceful, fleshy festoons gaily colored in contrasting patterns. The two oval windows of the mantle openings are plainly visible. One can peer through them into the mantle cavity. A beautiful growth of branching Acropore coral was attached to the upper shell when the clam was discovered at the bottom of the lagoon of Tongareva.

Order and Stability Mark Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One cannot travel very far about the country today without being impressed with the atmosphere of order and stability right in the midst of one of the biggest war-emergencies and business spurts in American history.

This is a generality, of course, and spots may be found where confusion is evident. But taking everything into consideration, it's a pretty sound and encouraging picture. Especially when one compares it with 1918 and 1929.

There's no question about the state of business. The Monitor's last weekly business report showed the index line perched way up at 118. Other proof is seen in the busy factories and shops and streets in Chicago and Pittsburgh and Louisville and Kansas City and Houston and Spokane; and in the fields of Nebraska and Oklahoma and Ohio. There's proof, too, in the dwindling relief lines, and the swelling cues at pay-roll windows. One sees it in the way the steel worker down in Gary has painted his house and planted geraniums beside the door; in the way the tenant farmer in Kansas has repaired his fence and bought a new tractor. It can be seen in the number of persons on the trains and in their cars bouncing along the highways.

Little Lost Motion

Yes, business is humming, but there's little lost or false motion.

Building is active — factories and homes. But it is for use, not for speculation. An observer will not find many of those subdivision or apartment house projects that make the sound of 1926 anathema to many large real estate operators today. Even down around Louisville, Ky., to which some 60,000 new residents of one kind or another have flocked in recent months due to the presence of an army camp and some large defense industries — even here there's no wild land speculation.

"We've learned our lesson," said one real estate man in another city. "Quick profits, if any, don't mean much when you put them up against the long-run losses of overexpansion and deflation. Anyway there are more brakes to apply today in the way of banking control. Even the FHA is squeezing down a bit to discourage too much borrowing."

Long-range planning is going on. The potential disruptions of defense and production mobilization have forced a tighter organization, and a more far-seeing system of handling such things as housing, transportation, and zoning. Tennessee probably has one of the best integrated planning set-ups, born of the war emergency, but fitting firmly into the picture of the future.

New Roads a Factor

It is likely that much of the lack of confusion today may be attributed to the tremendous road-building program that has swept ahead, especially in the South, partly as a result of an economic awakening dating back several years, and partly as a result of the flow of Federal pump-priming money into this field.

Good roads today facilitate the transporting of people and materials. Those war games in Tennessee proved how much faster one can get around down there now than say, five years ago. It all adds up to greater freedom of movement, less congestion, less confusion, more efficiency.

And the railroads. In May this year they moved more freight with few exceptions than in any time before in their history, and at the rate they are being equipped and tuned up they will this fall reach an all-time peak of effectiveness, according to the magazine Railway Age. That is another reason for the smoothness with which this war-born business machine today is running.

The farmer is busy, but he isn't plowing up any new land to expand his output in hopes of war profits. As a matter of fact his market has not expanded, for the moment, rather contracted. But if he had the speculative urge he might be warranted in planting a bit more wheat or corn. But he, too, learned his lesson in 1918. And he is determined, no matter what happens, to stay calm and collected this time.

What one would find today in the case of actual participation in a conflict might be different. But actually the demands, the potential stress, are about the same. And in spite of the need for continued social adjustment, for better coordination, for more efficiency, for increased effort, the situation in the eyes of this traveler warrants anything but a defeatist attitude.

There has appeared none of the emotional upsurge that accompanied the other war period. We have the jitterbug today, yes, but he came along some time ago. He is not the product of the war emergency, as jazz was the product of the other war crisis.

Let us take one community near a large camp, Battle Creek, Mich. On its outskirts is Fort Custer. In 1918 it was Camp Custer. Back then the City was overflowing with soldiers and all the legitimate and illegitimate activities attracted by such a huge military community. Morals and morale were none too good. There were tinny sounding pianos, and screeching cabaret singers, unruly crowds flooding the sidewalks.

Always in the air was a sense of artificiality, as if everyone was whistling in the dark, whistling ribald tunes.

Today there are as many if not more soldiers. Battle Creek streets are crowded. The shops are busy, the military police do have their problems. And the local police have theirs. It is not a normal situation, of course. But it's like a Sunday in the country compared with 1918.

The answer lies partly in better transportation facilities, better means of entertainment, better organized recreation; but also in the reflection of that intangible sense of balance that seems to mark the process by which the Nation is meeting this defense crisis.

U. S. National Income Shows Steady Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

National income is steadily increasing, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. For April it amounted to $7,153,000,000, as compared with $7,003,000,000 and with the 1941 low of $6,577,000,000 for February.

National income from March to April increased 27.3 per cent as compared with the same month last year. For the first four months of this year national income totaled $27,519,000,000 as against $22,746,000,000 last year, and increase of 21.0 per cent.

Back-to-the-Land Program Offered by Miami Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Five-acre homesteads completely self-sufficient in foods, housing, stock, and farming equipment, capable of sustaining five persons, may be one of the new postwar developments in this country if the plans of a Miami professor are brought to realization.

Dr. John C. Gifford, Professor of Tropical Forestry at the University of Miami, has long been an exponent of the back-to-the-land movement. The idea he now offers he believes may be a practical solution of the problem the Nation will face when thousands of young men will be released from military service, many still without prospects of employment.

He believes that the prospect of a home or farm, any piece of property, is good insurance against poverty. Provide thousands of young men, or their families, with a five-acre tract of forested land, he said, encourage them to work out their own problems instead of being dependent on relief or other forms of public help, and the Nation will have taken definite steps toward eliminating the danger of a widespread resurgence of radicalism.

Dr. Gifford has long sponsored such a program and several years ago the United States Government introduced the plan in several places, including Alaska. But it is in Florida, where there is no tax on homestead land, and where at least 1,000,000 acres of tropical land suitable for homesteading are available, that he is convinced offers the best opportunity for bringing his dream to fruition.

"Northern people," Dr. Gifford says, "do not know the richness and fertility of tropical soil. They can grow twice as much down here with half the effort that they can in northern States. Diversified crops, in small quantities, offer the solution to farming problems. The so-called mono-crop farmers put all their eggs in one basket; they plant acre upon acre of tomatoes, potatoes or some other vegetable. If that crop suffers, everything is lost."

Here are some of the advantages of the five-acre farm as planned by Dr. Gifford:

1. Rent free and tax free property.
2. Tree crops provide firewood and other useful products.
3. No water bills; pumps provide necessary well water.
4. A basic crop of fruits, vegetables, a bee hive, some chickens and a few pigs. He does not advocate having cows since milk can be bought cheaper.

Five acres of land, at $50 an acre, would amount to $250. A modest house could be built in Florida for about $1,500. Original planting of crops and equipment would run another $500, while miscellaneous materials and equipment might run another $250. In all, the average subsistence homestead could be provided for $2,500. The land would be tax free, according to Dr. Gifford's plan, but would have to be underwritten by either a Federal or State agency. With a revolving fund of $200,000,000 to start with, payments on these modest homesteads could be made in small sums over a long period of years, and as payments are received, the controlling agency could make additional funds available to other homesteaders interested in the plan.

The human element, Dr. Gifford admits, is important. Not all persons would prove successful, but at least one out of every 12 who tried could be counted on to carry through successfully. A five-acre tract, properly wooded and farmed, would be sufficient to provide all subsistence for a family of five, he insists.

Dressing the High School Girl On $7.52 a Year Accomplished

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—A high school girl's wardrobe costing only $7.52 a year has been developed by Government economists to aid the 1,703,000 farm families—one in every four—which have a net income of less than $500 a year.

The clothing, mostly tailored in the home from materials costing 10 to 25 cents a yard, includes two every-day costumes and one dress-up outfit, all calculated to last three years with occasional alterations in style.

Martha D. Dinwiddie, regional chief of home management for the Farm Security Administration at Little Rock, Ark., described the project yesterday before the national convention of the American Home Economics Association.

A survey of the wardrobes of 115 girls, aged 14 to 20, in low income families along the Gulf Coast revealed, she said, that the original cost of articles on hand averaged something over $22, and represented a three-year investment.

Farm security agents took this figure as their average budget, and sought to provide better clothing for the same money.

Materials for testing—mostly cotton—were purchased at outlets patronized by low-income families—the chain stores, mail order houses, bargain basements, and mill ends.

The dresses, cut in simple patterns, variable in color, neckline and trimming, were stitched at home. Scraps of materials were turned into hats and purses.

Home-made fasteners and decorations for dresses were evolved from stray materials—old neckties, overall buttons, nuts, spools, corks, and wood chips. Home sewing saved considerable, Miss Dinwiddie said.

"The girls usually bought a coat every other year, paying between $6 and $7," Miss Dinwiddie added. "The reversible coat which cost $3.18 probably will last longer."

To spread the economies from this experiment, she said, every county agent of the Farm Security Administration will receive a sample display of the costumes.

Perjury Indictment In 'Red' Case Stands

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—General Sessions Judge Jonah L. Goldstein yesterday refused to dismiss an indictment charging Morris U. Schappes, suspended English teacher at the College of the City of New York, with perjury before a State Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in City schools.

Edward Kuntz, attorney for the former Communist, challenged the legality of the Rapp-Coudert Investigating Committee and contended State witnesses had not offered evidence that Mr. Schappes was aware of widespread Communist movements at the College.

The defense counsel also contended that the prosecution had failed to prove that membership in the Communist Party was subversive.

Fourth of July Rededication To Liberty Urged by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged the American people today to rededicate themselves on the coming Fourth of July to "defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression" in the Declaration of Independence.

In a formal statement the Chief Executive asked the people to participate in a celebration on that day which is being planned by the office of civilian defense.

His statement follows:

The approach of Independence Day this year will kindle in all American hearts an appreciation of the dark days that preceded and followed July 4, 1776. Those were the times that tried men's souls even as are these times in another crisis in American life.

But these days are also days of hope and as the birthday of American independence draws near it is altogether fitting that we should rededicate ourselves to defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression in the immortal declaration. Those words never had a deeper or more solemn meaning for America than they have in this hour of anxiety and peril.

The Fourth of July has always been a happy festival, a day of joy and exaltation in which all Americans have caught something of the spirit of liberty which the fathers of the republic proclaimed to all the world on that midsummer day in Philadelphia in 1776. It has been essentially a home festival.

I am glad, therefore, to learn that the office of civilian defense is to lead the nation this year in a grand rededication to liberty on the Fourth of July. I commend this celebration to Americans everywhere to the end that in this solemn commemoration we may find renewed faith in the blessings which are ours because of the struggle and sacrifice, the courage and fortitude and vision of those who made this nation a reality.

There have been reports that the President might deliver a speech on Independence Day, but the White House would not confirm them.

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Canada's Quandary Over Interned 'Reds'

OTTAWA, June 25 (AP)—Russia's entry into the war against Germany, and Finland's possible position in the conflict, have brought fresh problems to Canadian authorities.

Since the war began many sympathizers of the Communistic cause have been interned in Canada for subversive activities, and the new position of Russia as, in effect, an ally, creates a situation which officials today said must be studied.

Finland's position must be examined by Dominion officials in the light of the fact that there are about 32,000 natives of that Country in Canada, more than two-thirds of them owing allegiance to Finland.

Zamzam Passengers Reach Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 25 (AP)—The American Export Liner Exeter arrived yesterday from Lisbon with 224 passengers, including 52 survivors of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam sunk by a German raider April 17 in the South Atlantic.

Mrs. Lillian Danielson, of Lindsborg, Kan., told of taking to a lifeboat with her six children. The boat, riddled by the raider's fire, sank soon after it touched the water and Mrs. Danielson and her children floated in life preservers for 45 minutes before being rescued.

Among the passengers was Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador to Rome.

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RFC Weighs Loan to Britain for War Supplies

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is considering lending Great Britain sufficient funds to pay for the material ordered here prior to passage of the lend-lease bill, Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones said today.

At the same time, Mr. Jones announced that the Defense Plant Corporation has authorized a lease agreement with the Ford Motor company for the construction and equipment of a $47,620,171 aircraft factory at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Although Mr. Jones did not specify the amount to be lent to Britain, that country is known to have outstanding in this country over $1,000,000 worth of orders let before lend-lease passage. Mr. Jones said that the loan would save the British from being forced to liquidate remaining investments in this country.

The Ford plant at Ypsilanti is considered an extremely important addition to the Nation's aircraft industry in that it will manufacture bombing planes.

An important saving in time and effort under the national defense program is foreseen from the extensive reorganization of the Office of Production Management, announced here by its Director-General, William S. Knudsen.

The new set-up provides an advisory committee for each of the major industries doing business with the OPM. These committees, which will be made up of members chosen by the OPM from lists submitted by the industries, will deal directly with similar committees set up in the OPM itself.

In this way a particular company, instead of wasting time in going to OPM's Divisions of Priority, Purchase, and Production, will deal through its own committee directly with the corresponding committee in the OPM.

Speeds Up Work

This latter committee will do all the negotiating formerly done by the Priority, Purchase, and Production divisions, and will make final recommendations. Only the final decision on the recommendations will be made by the Directors of Production, Priority, and Purchase.

The OPM committees will include representatives of the War and Navy Departments, officials of the OPM's priority, purchase and production sections and, in some cases, representatives of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. Knudsen also announced that, at President Roosevelt's request, he had compiled an inventory of machine tools used in private industry to determine which could be transferred to national defense production. He said that while few tools had yet been taken from private industry, the OPM might do so shortly, since it was easier and quicker to do this than to wait for the production of new machine tools.

Transportation Leader

A still further reorganization of defense activity is expected shortly with the anticipated appointment by President Roosevelt of a Transportation Co-ordinator, whose task it would be to see that all forms of transportation in the United States is fully utilized in the interest of national defense.

Ralph Budd, Commissioner of Transportation under the Office for Emergency Management, and Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are said to be the two leading candidates for the position.

Confirmation of reports that American war material was already reaching British Far Eastern and Near Eastern forces in substantial quantity has come from testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, now holding hearings on a ship priority bill.

In testifying on the bill, officials of various lines mentioned the fact that a good percentage of their ships were already carrying war goods to such places as the Red Sea, Rangoon, and also to America's ring of Atlantic defense bases now being built on British possessions. The American-Hawaiian line representative told the committee that the bulk of the lines' 32 ships had carried lend-lease cargo to the Red Sea.

This and other testimony gave evidence that American shipments to British forces in that part of the world were considerably larger than had been imagined.

Discrimination Barred

President Roosevelt today implemented his policy of non-discrimination in defense employment with an executive order setting up machinery to insure that Negroes will be given equitable treatment in seeking jobs.

Mr. Roosevelt said he acted on evidence that workers have been barred from defense jobs "solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity."

"The democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders," he said.

Reaffirming that the national policy is nondiscrimination, Mr. Roosevelt:

1. Set up a committee on fair employment practice in OPM to investigate complaints of discrimination and to redress grievances.
2. Ordered all Federal Departments and agencies dealing with vocational and training programs for defense to take special measures to avoid discrimination.
3. Ordered all Federal agencies henceforth to include in all defense contracts provision obligating the contractor to avoid discrimination.

Marines in Air Crash

HONOLULU, June 25 (AP)—Three United States Marine fliers were killed last night in the crash of their plane against the side of Haleakala, huge extinct volcanic mountain on the Island of Maui, during a formation flight. They are: First Lieut. William M. Ferris, Lakewood, N. J.; Second Lieut. Werner G. Hagerman, Kansas City, Kan.; Second Lieut. Clyde H. Story.

'Surprise' Expected In Stand by 'Reds'

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, United States Ambassador to Russia from 1936 to 1938, said here that "it is a matter of good judgment that we should take a stand now during the Nazi-Soviet fighting."

Speaking before the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, Mr. Davies, now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, added:

"It is my opinion that the world will be surprised at the extent to which Russia will resist. It is possible that Germany will break through the Ukraine, but it is one thing to get into a country and another to maintain communication lines of 1,800 miles."

If Russian organized resistance breaks down, he said, "we can expect Guerrilla warfare by local Russians."

One listener asked if there was a "fifth column" in Russia and Mr. Davies replied: "No, there is none in any totalitarian state; they shoot them."

Capital Sets Example For Conserving 'Gas'

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 25

The capital's 167,388 automobile owners were called upon today to reduce the city's gasoline and oil consumption 20 per cent by using their cars less.

The first big city to launch such a conservation program, Washington adopted for its slogan: "Make four gallons do what five did before."

Maj. Beverly C. Snow, head of the District of Columbia's new Petroleum Conservation Committee, said the campaign was in anticipation of the drastic reduction predicted in east coast oil supplies because of the transfer of tankers to Britain.

"We are adopting this program as a guide to the Nation," he said, "and it is our hope that every motorist will co-operate fully."

An extensive educational campaign will be made by press, radio, and poster to enlist the support of motorists.

Bridges' Opinion

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—Harry Bridges says the war between Germany and Russia has not changed his opinion that the United States should stay out of the current conflict.

Asked by newsmen for comment, the California Congress of Industrial Organizations Director whom the Government seeks to deport as a subversive alien, said:

"Nothing has happened to change my position. I am 100 per cent in favor of the C. I. O. position—no participation in foreign wars, and no over act that might entangle us in participation overseas.

"I am still against the arming of American merchantmen and sending them into belligerent zones where they may create incidents that can be used to whip up the Country into going into war.

"The C. I. O. has not changed its position, and I doubt if it will."

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Antiques: Artistic Chairs Designed for Middle Class in Reign of Louis XV

Provincial Types Less Ornate Than Those Used by Wealthy

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A few weeks ago the subject of this column was fine chairs of the Louis XV era, and there were pictured typical seats of luxury which were enjoyed by royalty, their favorites, and other persons of wealth.

This week attention is called to modest and popular forms such as were used by a far greater portion of the French people.

During the decades of the 1700's when the American Colonies were becoming strong in numbers and in a desire for independence, the middle classes of France also were enjoying substantial prosperity, throughout all the provinces. They did not aspire to any such elegance as did the followers of the King's Court, but they did become patrons of skilled joiners and cabinet makers in their districts, and provided themselves with comforts unknown before by French people of their status.

Even before the reign of Louis XV, which began in 1715, a radical change had begun to appear in planning and furnishing of middle-class homes. As the historian Michelet remarks: " A return to a sense of life and humanity," had begun. Homes composed of a few large rooms, which had seemed very dignified but were lacking privacy, gave place to twice as many rooms within the same space. In these, many comfortable details were introduced, all calling for new types of easily movable and more useful furnishings.

Ad Discloses Type Of Popular Apartment

An advertisement of a city flat to let during this era read as follows: "An apartment of 10 rooms consisting of an anteroom, dining-room, reception room, a second reception room adapted for winter use, a small library, a little sitting room, bedrooms, and clothes closets."

One architect designed small country houses providing similar conveniences; also a great novelty, surprising indeed, an elevator called "chaise volante" (flying chair).

Unless one has the opportunity to see such home interiors of the period as are shown in the Musee Carnavelet in Paris and similar settings in the Musee Cluny, it is difficult to have a mental picture of interiors found in homes of modest comfort in different sections of France.

Commonly known as provincial types, furnishings of that era gained great popularity in America as well as in France twenty years ago or thirty. That enthusiasm may not now be as strong as it was then, but discriminating people still admire the attractive qualities of such types as are shown here, and the tables, commodes, dressers, and sideboards which were contemporary with them. Native woods, usually secured from the local countrysides, were materials used for such work. Walnut was the most common, while cherry and beech also were much favored.

French Chairs Compared With American Types

Chairs shown here are contemporary with similar construction of the same period in America. Yet, no one ever would mistake any of these types for American workmanship of 1740 to 1790. Though posts and stretchers are smaller, we are likely to find the joints of these chairs as rigid as those of heavier American ones.

Turnings of posts show more diversity and interest; front stretchers are sometimes curved to follow front lines of seats, which often sag comfortably. Horizontal bars of backs take shapes which Roger de Félice notes as resembling two question marks with their tops joined.

In finer examples of this type, stretchers may be turned with much care and are placed X-wise. Not always are the legs turned, nor are chair arms supported in every case by extensions of the front legs. Sometimes the front legs had double curves (cabriole) and ended in the form of a doe's foot.

The group of forms here fairly represent the types of chairs that are termed French Provincial, certain ones being characteristic of one section of the country, and others of another. The book, "French Provincial Furniture," by Henri Longnon and Frances Wilson Huard, published by Lippincott expands this regional phase, while the volumes by Roger de Félice consider historical, social, and artistic bases of styles.

Exhibitions

Los Angeles

Recently installed for an indefinite period in the Los Angeles County Museum is a showing of early American furniture, lent from the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Bond Cecil, with additions from the Museum collections.

From this private collection are shown Maryland and Massachusetts pieces of 1750-90 in mahogany, with other American furniture of the 1700's; an English mirror and painting, and Chinese porcelains of contemporary character, from the Museum collections.

Noteworthy are the highboy, lowboy, and mirror always kept as an ensemble, and among the few such companion sets known to exist. Noteworthy, too, is the New England sideboard in Sheraton style, closely following the earlier Adam tradition which was popular in England itself but rarely repeated in the American colonies. There is a fine Sheraton mahogany work table from Massachusetts, a pair of Sheraton dining tables from Maryland, and a Chippendale side table from Marblehead, Mass.

Never before shown, this collection is especially worthy, as representing early "family" materials which have not suffered restoration, refinishing, or other expectable vicissitudes. The pieces are being shown in Gallery SA-3, on the second floor.

The astonishingly accurate miniature rooms constructed by Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Chicago, are being shown in the Los Angeles County Museum. Thirty in all, the little models are real models of English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, and Oriental period interiors. Authentic in all details, they are accurately constructed on the scale of an inch to the foot.

Not doll houses in any sense, they are made of the same materials used in the building of actual houses. Articles of furniture are exquisite, rare, and sometimes almost priceless. Convincing effect is gained by perfect proportions and by the lighting which brightens the rooms through doors and windows. This gives an illusion of sunlight, casting shadows which help to create the air of reality.

Mrs. Thorne began the rooms as a hobby, first exhibiting them at the Chicago World's Fair of 1933. Her ambition is to complete eventually a series which will form a survey of interior decoration from the Renaissance down to the present day. To quote her own words, her work is "purely a labor of love."

Wherever shown, the rooms have had universal appeal, proving popular with both sexes and all ages. Mothers and teachers of children will welcome the news that the rooms have been installed here with the children in mind. A little shelf and rail has been built around the gallery, under the exhibits, upon which children can stand for a better view.

Chinese Ceramics Placed On View in Oregon

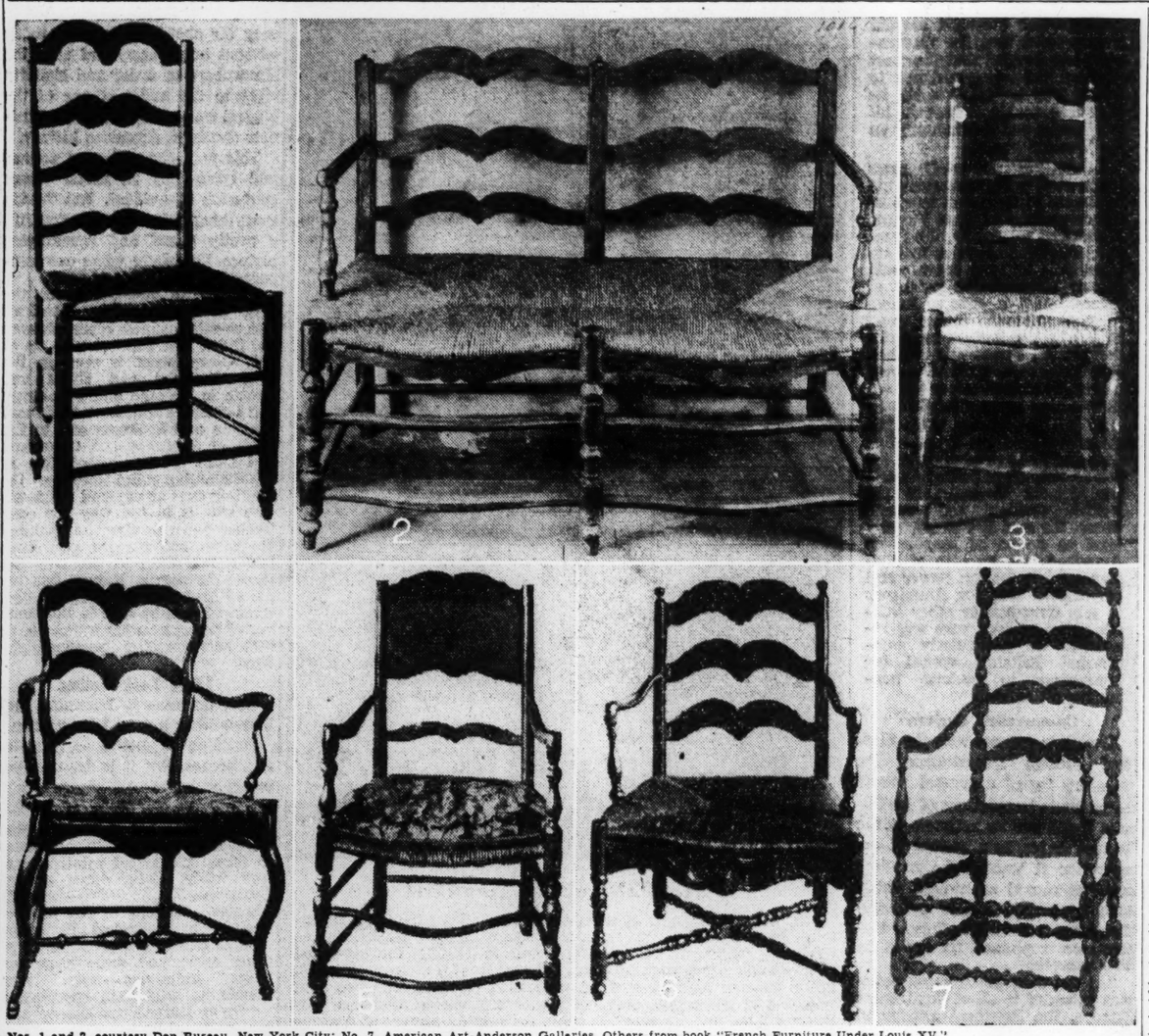
Portland, Ore.

An exhibition of nearly 300 Chinese ceramics, covering the centuries from 1500 B. C. to 900 A. D., is being shown through July 6, as a joint enterprise of Mills College Art Department and the Portland Art Museum, and will be seen at these two places only. The responsibility for gathering the objects was in the hands of Dr. Otto Maenchen of the staff of Mills College, who has written a brief foreword to the illustrated catalogue of the exhibition.

Since nearly all other material changes, potter remains the chief source of our information about the remote past. Thus, through the means of its pottery funeral statues we are helped to recapitulate the history of ancient China. Even though many of these are crude and not works of art, they yet reveal the elegance of the Han, the aristocratic austerity of the Wei, and the realism of the T'ang periods.

The catalogue is helpful, particularly for its brief foreword that precedes each section and period. Twenty-four objects are pre-Han, or over 2,000 years old. The custom of including images in graves began sometime in that period, the early pottery having a reddish, gray, or whitish unglazed body. Only in the Han dynasty, about the first century A. D., did Chinese begin to use glaze, having borrowed the technique from the Near West. The potter of this period simplified his forms, left out details, and through the quality of line alone rendered not individuals, but types.

The four centuries following the Han dynasty were a period of barbarism and impoverishment, plundering tombs being such a common procedure that it became an hereditary privilege. The power and greatness of the T'ang dynasty (618-905 A. D.) which followed is admirably reflected in its tomb statues. The number of glaze colors increased; vessels were ornamented by inclosing, stamping, and molding. Patters indicate Greek and Persian influences that came by way of Central Asia. Representation of Turks, Iranians, even Negroes, among the figures, shows how closely China was then in touch with the Western World.



Nos. 1 and 2, courtesy Don Ruseau, New York City; No. 7, American Art-Anderson Galleries. Others from book "French Furniture Under Louis XV," by Roger de Fleice, by permission of Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Types of French Provincial Chairs

All these have rush seats, No. 1 having posts and stretchers similar to New England chairs, and feet also similar. No. 2, however, has only front posts, which suggest American types of the mid-1700s. The front seat lines of both No. 2 and No. 3 are bowed, and faced with a curved bar. No. 4 discloses a marked departure, being strongly French in its slender cabriole legs and S-shaped arm support. The broad back rest of No. 5 is padded for comfort—an exceptional feature. There is carving on the front seat rail of No. 6, with X-stretchers, and the arm supports are set well back from the front posts. The turnings of the posts and stretchers of No. 7 suggest English Jacobean practice, but the joining of the arms and the front posts are decidedly French in form.

Seattle Art Museum Plans Summer Exhibits

Seattle, Wash.

Summer exhibitions at the Seattle Art Museum continuing to Sept. 28, are as follows:

The Art of China is the most comprehensive display this museum has presented to illustrate the artistic history of this great and ancient country. The related art of Korea is included.

The Art of India and the Malay Archipelago is represented by both sculpture and paintings of the most important epochs, showing development of Indian art and the eastward influence of its culture.

The Early Art of the Near East is the subject of a comprehensive exhibition of ceramics, metals, and paintings which emphasizes the historical development of the art of Persia.

The Art of Japan is being presented in its various phases through some changes of exhibition in the course of the summer. The initial exhibit emphasizes the early periods.

Collectors' News

The May and June meetings of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America came so close together that both are included in the present report.

On May 21 members were guests of Mrs. Joseph W. Ross and Mrs. George S. Stevens at the former's home on Meeting House Green, Ipswich, Mass. A pleasant and instructive afternoon was spent examining old houses now in the custody of the Ipswich Historical Society.

On Friday, June 6, the Club gathered at the little theater of Mrs. Stephen S. Fitz Gerald in Weston, Mass. John Marshall Phillips of the Yale University Museum of Fine Arts delivered an illustrated lecture on "Design and Decoration in Silver and Pewter from 1630 to 1850," a summary of the evolution of American craftsmanship in the two metals.

Mr. Phillips pointed out that Boston was the home of good design in silver. This fact is often overlooked, since art and puritanism usually are not associated in one's thoughts. Early workers in that center had a true foundation, for they realized which designs were suitable for the metal in which they were to be reproduced.

As a general rule, pewterers followed the lead of the silversmiths. But they are to be commended for having shown a certain amount of restraint, as they refrained from over-elaborate decoration. Although pewter design never reached the heights of the best silver, neither did it fall into some of the absurdities of the silversmith.

The speaker traced the evolution of many utensils, showing the general trend from the unornamented simplicity of 1650 to 1700, to the florid and awkward pieces produced at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution—1830 to 1850.

New York pewter never showed full puritanical simplicity, for Dutch influence continued to make itself felt even under English rule.

By 1700, Bostonians were accumulating surplus money which they could put into silver, and for some 20 years demanded a certain amount of decoration. But the second quarter of the century saw a reaction toward plainer styles, in the so-called Queen Anne period. Then began the appreciation of the "line of beauty," curves and domes replacing the cylinders and flat lids of earlier times. These styles deteriorated during 1750-1775, but in the last quarter came the beginning of the classical revival, and the "bright cut" decoration.

NATURE makes fish tender

Fish do not need to support their own weight. They are buoyed up by the water in which they live. Their skins are thin, bones light, flesh tender.

That's why fish separates under your fork into tender flakes, why it is so quickly and easily digested. Man's inventive genius here is demonstrated not by improving the product but by getting it to consumers as good as Nature made it.

40-Fathom's success in doing just this is spreading the fame of Boston through every part of the country.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

32 Governors to Swap Ideas on Defense

Governors from 32 States will convene in Boston June 30 to July 2 to exchange ideas on national defense and to inspect Massachusetts' important contributions to defense preparations. A number of the Governors will be here to enjoy Boston's Maritime Day celebration on June 29.

Holding the first National Governors' Conference in Boston since 1915, the state Chief Executives are coming to this area just after Boston's and Massachusetts' civilian defense preparations were praised strongly by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, National Civilian Defense Director.

The thirty-third annual Governor's Conference will be devoted entirely to national defense, not only at the business sessions but in most cases in the entertainment feature as well.

Eighteen To Make Speeches

Eighteen Governors are scheduled to address the conference. Other major addresses will be delivered by Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner of the British Government in Canada, and Mayor La Guardia.

Business sessions will be held at the Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard University.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the official host to the Conference. Entertainment features of the four-day session include Boston's Maritime Day celebration on June 29, a visit on June 30 to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Fore River Shipyard, where naval vessels are being constructed at full speed, and luncheon at Wayside Inn as guests of Henry Ford.

The feature-packed program begins next Sunday when the Governors and their parties will be guests of Governor Saltonstall and Boston Maritime Association aboard the pilot boat, "Northern Light," during the Maritime Day exercises. The New England Council will sponsor an old-fashioned buffet colonial supper at the Hotel Somerset at 6 p. m., after which the Chief Executives and their parties will attend a "Pops" concert at Symphony Hall.

Welcome by Saltonstall

On Monday the actual business sessions will get under way. Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota will preside at the session opening at 10 a. m. Governor Saltonstall will deliver the welcoming address, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania the response.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York will speak on "Total Defense — America's Most Urgent Problem"; Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama on "Civilian Defense in the States;" Gov. Murray D. Van Waggoner of Michigan on "Industrial Co-operation for Defense." Discussion will follow.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will tender a luncheon at the Parker House at 12:30, after which the visitors will attend a joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature and then inspect the Navy Yard, harbor forts and the Fore River Shipyard, as well as historic spots. The trip from the Navy Yard to the harbor forts will be made aboard a destroyer.

In the evening the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company will sponsor a dinner at which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and British High Commissioner McDonald will speak.

The conference will come to an end at the State Dinner to be staged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber, presiding. Governor Saltonstall and Governor Stassen will speak.

Governors' Badges

Delegates to the Governors Conference are to be supplied with artistic metal badges, products of the manufacturing jewelry industry in Massachusetts. A reproduction of the Mayflower in antique silver stands in relief against a red silk ribbon. The badges were made in North Attleboro by the L. G. Balfour Company.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 26
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 16.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez's Orch.; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 26.2 m.
London—6.25 p. m.—"Calling from Britain to Newfoundland." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p.m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Ave Maria" by Liszt; News in English; Music of Blake and Shelley; Old Songs of the Backska. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p.m.—"Britain Speaks."—"Sea Power," Commander Stephen King-Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9.35 p. m.—Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10.15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.*
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Exeter, N. H., Gains New Fame As Typical New England Town

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 25—The Town of Exeter, New Hampshire, famous at the home of Phillips Exeter Academy and Judge Henry "Plupy" Shute, author of the "Real Diary of a Real Boy," seems about ready to rise to more fame, having been selected as the typical New England town for a "March of Time" production of New England.

The production crew has literally taken over the town and Judge Shute and his brother Ned, who publishes a weekly mimeographed newspaper, not only have assisted in the research work needed for the production but are also facing the cameras. The film will depict the awareness of New England that "it faces a long and desperate struggle, which will call for sacrifices, not only by the few, but by every one of her stalwart citizens."

In using Exeter as the community typical of New England it was recognized that the community's more than 300 years of existence go back to the founding of New England. And the town has many old institutions including the 158-year-old Phillips Exeter Academy; a 110-year-old newspaper, the Exeter News-Letter; as well as old homes and manufacturing plants.

Failed to Provide

When the New Hampshire Legislature adjourned it was convinced that balances in sinking funds over demands will be sufficient to balance the State's budget for the next two fiscal years. But the lawmakers slipped up on one little matter, they forgot to make the necessary provisions for the draft of these sinking fund surpluses for current operating expenses of the State. The 1939 session of the Legislature made such provisions but only for a two-year period and the session just adjourned failed to extend them.

New Plastic

Natural scientists at the University of New Hampshire engineering research laboratory have developed a plastic material made out of waste wood products, and now are awaiting funds that will permit them to perfect machinery that will make possible the cheap mass production of their plastic.

The "ersatz" is said by experts to be more durable than the material for which it would be substituted. Right now the problem is that of money with which to perfect the machinery that will be used in producing the plastic. The sum of $2,500 was made available for this purpose by the Legislature a short time ago but this fund is contingent upon raising a like amount from private sources. It is expected that wood interests, which would receive a market for their waste through the production of the plastic, will furnish the $2,500 needed to match the State appropriation. It is learned that sawdust, slabs, slash, and other wood waste can be used in the production of the plastic.

WPA Situation

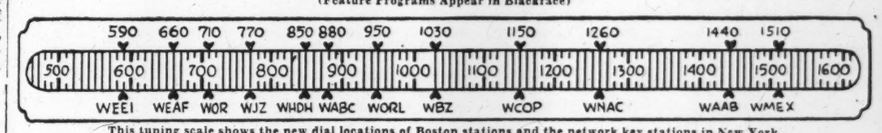
While the WPA quota for New Hampshire is being reduced from 5,000 to 3,500 as of July 1, State Administrator James P. Quinn explains that this will not mean that 1,500 men will become unemployed as a result of the move. In the first place the latest available figures placed the WPA rolls in New Hampshire at approximately 4,800, already below the existing quota. Men have constantly been leaving the rolls as a result of obtaining private employment and it is estimated that 300 or 400 more will leave voluntarily before July 1 so that the lay-off will actually involve less than 1,000. Most of the projects to be closed are located in small towns where the reduction in unemployment is most noticeable. Most of the projects to be continued are of a defense nature.

Gasoline Revenue

Based upon the income to the State of New Hampshire from the gasoline tax for the first four months of 1941, it is now estimated, unless some restrictions are levied against the use of gasoline, that the revenue to the State from this source for the entire year 1941 will set a new all-time record of $4,000,000. Revenue for the first four months amounted to $1,042,500, an increase of about $90,000 over the same period of 1940. In 1940 the total revenue from this source was $3,806,935; 1939, $3,673,235; and 1938, $3,406,269. Income from this source is segregated from other State revenues for the use of the Highway, Motor Vehicle, and State Police Departments.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music.....
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	land baseball game....	Sports and music.....
3:30 "Melodic Caravan".	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"....	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music.....
3:45 News; 'Sketchbook'	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	land baseball game....	Sports and music.....
4:00 Around the Hub....	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 Musical program ...	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..	land baseball game....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson"...	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	John Kiley, organist ...
4:45 Chas. Hector's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	land baseball game....	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin".....	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	'From A to Z in Novelty'	'Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"....	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon ..
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	Bankers speaker.....	Five Star News .....
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Civilian Defense"	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Wonderland Salutes ....
7:45 comedy drama ...	Golf Stars	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.....	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15		'How Did You Meet?': sk.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Diosa Costello, songs....
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Shining Hour": music..
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile": Eddie**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 **Allen; Kenny**	'Meet the Band".....	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Fr'm London: Art. Mann	Album .....
9:30 **Baker; Portland**	News Here and Abroad..	'Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45 **Hoffa; orchestra**	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or...	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Dance Digest .....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs..	Network Program	Kay Kyser's College of	Summertime Revue: H.	Dance Digest .....
10:45 News; Sports	Network Program	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orch.; vocalists	Dance Digest .....
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather ...	Sports Preview Analysis.	Dance Digest .....
11:30 Music"	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra .	"Days End"; music ....
11:45 V. Monroe's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra .	"Day's End"; News ....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock ...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "On Your Toes" ...	Musical Clock; News ...	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Speakers; Music	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00 News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	'Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	'Post Exchange" .....
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Post Exchange" .....
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Good Morning Cheer" ..
9:00 Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	"The Merry-Go-Round" ..	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:15 Joan Adams: "Lis-	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round" ..	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:30 ten Ladies"	"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	up" orchestra .....
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	'Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard ..	Studio Speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio Speaker .....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk...	Network Program	"Bachelor's Children" ..	'Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You" ..
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Network Program	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	'Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin" ..	News Service	Beauty Hints .....
11:15 "Martha Webster" ..	"The Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	'Letter Quest" .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Homespun Trio .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	'David Harum": sketch..	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	'Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	**National Farm and Home**	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	**Hour: Lady Halifax.**	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 "Woman in White" ..	U. S Agricultural News.	'As the Twig Is Bent"...	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell" ...	Novachord Impressions..
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"Sing Song Time" .....
2:00 Network Program	Network Program	"Light of the World" ...	News, Cedric Foster	Bernard Levitow's Orch..
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:45 'Kate Hopkins": sk..	Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music .....
3:15 Treasury of Song ...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	land baseball game	Sports and music .....
3:30 Melodic Caravan	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music .....
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	land baseball game	Sports and music .....
4:00 Around the Hub	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 Concert orchestra ..	Club Matinee: variety....	"Stella Dallas"	land baseball game	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Console Capers .....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or...	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	land baseball game	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight".....	Dance Time .....
6:15 Music; 'Job Hunters'	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Five Star News .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	Fu Manchu	'Who's News" .....
7:30 'Vox Pop": interviews	Cugat Rumba Revue....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Actors' Fund Benefit ..	Wonderland Salute .....
7:45	Cugat Rumba Revue....	Concert Miniatures	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"Fireside Time" .....
8:00 "Spotlight" with	"Midweek Function" ..	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart" ..
8:15 Ed East, m. c.	Fred B. Cole	songs; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart" ..
8:30 "City Desk": news-	The Week in Industry..	"The Aldrich Family,"	Berlin talk; orchestra..	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:45 paper drama; News	Clem Norton	starring Ezra Stone	Del Courtney's Orchestra	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00 **Major Bowes**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	**Music Hall: Chas. Boyer;**	Colonial News Service...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	**Robin Hood Dell Summer**	cal Album" .....
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad..	**well; D. Ameche; Music**	**Concert, Hans Wilhelm**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	**Maids; J. Lester; orch..**	**Steinberg, conductor**	cal Album" .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Harold Ickes: "Fight for	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	Parade of the News":	Five Star News .....
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**Freedom"**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Dance Digest .....
10:30 questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Dance Digest .....
10:45 News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	Dance Digest .....
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Dance Digest .....
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ..	Representative E. E. Cox	Dance Digest .....
11:30 Music"	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	'Day's End"; music....

Many N. E. Defense Plants to Get In Their Only Vacations Over July 4th Week-End

Use of 3 Days To Bring Big Pleasure Rush

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although caught in the surge of the gigantic national defense program, many of New England's industrial plants will shut down for a three-day respite on the July Fourth week-end, a survey of these plants discloses today.

Reports indicated that stringent efforts are being made to give vacations as usual, but that most plants have found the defense task too great to permit more than the three-day week-end layoff. Some plants, however, state that by bringing in college students for temporary work, staggering usual vacations and segregating the work of various departments, they would be able to provide at least a week off for regular employees.

The New England Council said that the possibility of no future vacations had led to a widespread vacation emphasis on the July Fourth three-day layoff when thousands of workers will get their main and perhaps only breathing spell during the summer.

Huge Exodus in Prospect

Highways to all resort centers of the region are expected to be jammed as they have never been jammed before by motorists imbued with the idea of getting as much vacation as possible in three days. A land-office business is anticipated in all the channels of recreation, promising to offset to a large extent the falling off in trade to result from defense plants keeping workers on the job through the rest of the summer.

Reports received by both the Associated Industries and the Council disclose that the volume and urgency of war orders would greatly interfere with the maintenance of vacation schedules, but that many workers could anticipate at least a one-week layoff. Dozens of plants will go so far as to shut down for the entire Fourth of July week, since some if them have normally used this week for annual inventories.

But most plants seem to have their individual ideas regarding vacations. The Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Quincy, for instance, will maintain regular vacation schedules "as usual." But July Fourth here will be only a single day layoff.

General Electric's Plan

The General Electric Company in Lynn will shut down for the three-day week-end, but for 75 per cent of its 18,000 workers in two plants there will be no other layoffs until Labor Day. The company hastened to add, however, that although the workers may lose time off they get double pay for staying on the job instead of vacationing.

The week containing July 4th is the regular inventory week in the shoe and leather industry. One of the plants handling war orders, instead of closing for a full week at a stretch as in past years will close three days in the holiday week and four in the fall.

Other great defense plants throughout New England were in conflict on vacation plans, some saying that employees this year needed vacations more than ever to do their best for national defense, others leaving the decisions of vacations up to the employees and still others planning to keep going at full tilt without even a three-day break on the Fourth of July.

The Norton Company of Worcester, manufacturers of grinding machines vital to the making of guns, tanks and airplane engines, has given its 5,000 workers the choice of staying on the job or taking vacations. A Springfield Company that has previously shut down two weeks every August will stagger its vacations this summer to permit keeping the plant open without taking away from the periods of relaxation.

This company said that after due consideration, taking into account the tremendous strain of overtime, it was felt that "our people need vacations." It was also said that regular vacations would not result in production curtailments.

While Awaiting Supplies

Delays in the delivery of aluminum necessary to defense production enabled one manufacturer to plan a vacation shutdown for the week including Fourth of July.

"Fourth shift" crews are being trained in other plants to ease the burden upon the regular employees, making it possible to allow them vacations as usual. Where workers have been given the option of vacationing or staying on the job, most have decided to work while the boom is on and make as much money as they can.

The Hood Rubber Company in Watertown had a difficult approach to the vacation issue. Some of its departments will be closed for two weeks, some for one week and some not at all. Some departments will operate on full-time, others on a 50 per cent basis every other week, being shut down on alternate weeks. Other departments will operate on a 25 per cent basis for one week and close down the second. In departments that do not close down at all, vacations periods will be spread out over a period of months. In some cases college students will be hired for temporary work.

In Connecticut, as elsewhere, a diversity of opinion exists as to the vacation prospects. The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company will shut down from July 25 to Aug. 4.

By a Staff Photographer

At the Ruggles Street Nursery School, Boston

Volunteer workers study the care and education of small children in order to be ready for child supervision in thickly populated defense areas, or in case of any large-scale evacuation from New England defense areas. Top—Miss Fanny Guild Bowley, student, of Milton, supervises the play of three-year-olds. Left to right, Warren Quinn, Bobby Watkins, and Kenneth MacLean, who are beginning big block play in dramatic groups. They are driving a fire engine. Bottom—Miss Frances Hammill of Newton, student, helps David Block, two-year-old builder. At this age each child works individually, simply piling and laying blocks. He has not yet reached the stage of group or dramatic play.

Nursery School to Be Ready For Evacuation Emergencies

Continued from Page 1

lem of day care for children of these families is a serious one, and a survey is already under way, the school Director said, to determine the location of training centers for workers.

In addition to Dr. Eliot, who will come to Boston to give her lecture to the school on July 7 at 7:45 p. m., the other lecturers will include Dr. Philip Solomon of the Harvard Medical School, Alfred Whitman of the Children's Aid Association, Miss Martha H. Chandler, Director of the Ruggles Street Nursery School, and Dr. Marion L. Slemons of the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Women should become alert to the many important roles they can play in the defense program, Miss Clancy believes, including this very vital problem of child care in wartime. It is one of the practical ways in which the volunteer can make her services immediately available in our national defense, she pointed out.

Miss Chandler, who will discuss the ABC's of child care during the course, emphasized the necessity of understanding the different play needs of children of varying ages. It is also important to know that large groups of little children have not yet learned the co-ordination of group action, and that they must be dealt with primarily as individuals, she said.

She spoke of the problem of evacuee children now in the United States. They came over here repressed and with a sense of insecurity. Their new freedom has caused them, in some instances, to break over the bounds, she stated, and they are just now reaching the point of holding their own with their school groups and becoming carefree and normal once more.

An understanding of this reduces concern over "behavior problems," Miss Chandler explained.

Cambridge to Elucidate Plan E

Cambridge officials today moved swiftly to adjust the City to the Plan E form of government, just ruled constitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Cambridge citizens have four months to acquaint themselves with the change in government they adopted at the last election. The City Council has already acted. A study on how to familiarize the voters with the new method of voting and new Charter necessary under the City-manager-proportional representation plan, was authorized last night.

With only the possibility of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court left to opponents of Plan E, its defenders were certain today that the November election would see it in effect.

Plan E was placed before the State Supreme Court on constitutional issues. Andrew E. Moore, petitioner for a mandatory order compelling the City to operate under the present Plan B Charter, alleged that Plan E deprived him and Cambridge voters of equality with voters in other Massachusetts municipalities. Limited voting deprived the voters in Cambridge of their right to vote for all nine members of the Council, the petitioner said. The preferential feature of PR, as the proportional representation plan is known, also barred him from voting for whom he chose and having his vote counted for that nominee.

With the inauguration of Plan E, Cambridge will become the first city in Massachusetts and the seventh in the United States to adopt the plan. Under Plan E, Cambridge will strip the Mayor's office of most of its administrative powers, turning them over to the hands of a City Manager specially trained for the job.

$12,595,000 Slated for N. E. Naval Projects

Continued from Page 1

lic indication by the Navy of the activities at Newport.

Pressed by Committee members for some idea of the size of the naval force operating out of Newport, Commander Combs replied, "Two or three battleships and four or five cruisers."

Commander Combs told the subcommittee that after a ship arrived, unless supplies were on hand, "the truckers might be on strike or the railroads might be tied up," delaying deliveries.

The $6,000,000 for South Weymouth will provide a base for Navy blimps to be used chiefly for spotting submarines and mines along coastal waters.

Capt. C. E. Rosendahl, of the Bureau of Aeronatics, estimated it would take a year to complete the base would cruise at about 30 or 40 base would cruice at about 30 or 40 miles an hour and be capable of hovering over any submarine, Captain Rosendahl testified. A crew of three officers and five men would be used on each ship and a ground crew of 200 would be required, he added.

Auxiliary bases were necessary to give the ships a chance to refuel without returning to their major bases, he explained. The auxiliary stations, he estimated, would cost about $300,000 each.

Hingham Project

The $3,500,000 for Hingham calls for acquisition of 2,500 acres of land at $200 an acre, a total of $500,000; $600,000 for a new dock and dredging; $500,000 for railroad and sidings; $1,500,000 for magazines, and $400,000 for equipment.

The Navy informed Congress that "recent developments in the international situation have made the need for additional high explosives storage and transfer facilities in New England acute. This need is further accentuated by the loss of facilities at Bayonne, N. J., for the transfer of high explosives to sea borne carriers.

"Hingham is the cheapest and most economical means of getting the additional facilities needed," the Navy statement said.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia asked Navy officials how residents of the area felt about having the depot in that locality.

Capt. J. C. Byrnes replied: "I do not think they will enjoy that much," but assured committee members residents of the area would be safe.

The Newport training station appropriation of $1,095,000 included $285,000 for a storage building and $215,000 for a new library.

'Babe' and 'Ty' Call on Mayor Before Match

Spotlighted briefly again today after an interim of comparative obscurity for a number of years, George Herman (Babe) Ruth and Tyrus Raymond (Ty) Cobb, two of baseball's immortals, called upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall this morning, where they autographed tickets for the Mayor's Field Day at Fenway Park on Friday.

Wanted: Another Job By Italian Consul

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn, June 25

Pasquale De Cicco, acting Italian Vice-Consul for Connecticut, was looking for a job today, and told reporters he was at the disposal of anyone needing a "hard-working, reliable, and conscientious man."

De Cicco said he would close his office Saturday in compliance with President Roosevelt's order regarding Italian consulates.

He has been a United States resident for 40 years, and was naturalized 30 years ago. He said he and his family would remain in New Haven. The De Ciccos have three children.

Year in Prison Ordered For War Objector

Albert Lyons Scott, Jr., of Newton, Mass., was sentenced today to a year and a day in the Federal Penitentiary for refusal to register for the draft. Asked twice by Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the District Court at Boston if he would take advantage of this last chance to register, the young man shook his head and said, "No."

Conscientious objections to military service were cited by Mr. Scott's counsel, Richard Hale, as the basis of his stand. "His conscience clearly forbids him to register, although he realizes punishment must follow," said Mr. Hale. "He is not defiant. He has only a resolute determination to be guided by an inner light."

Mr. Scott is a member of the Society of Friends, but Quaker leaders in Boston said today his position was not universally taken by the Friends.

He is the first person to be sentenced to prison in Boston for refusal to comply with the Selective Service Act on religious grounds, although two other youths have received prison terms for other violations of the Act. Two clergymen, who at first refused to register on religious grounds, later did so when threatened with imprisonment.

"Mr. Scott went farther than most Friends feel is necessary," said a Quaker authority. "The common attitude if the Friends is that it is right to comply with the Government and register for the draft.

"For the first time, an alternative to military service has been offered to conscientious objectors, through registering and then after a hearing doing the time equivalent to military service in a work camp. A number of Quakers with objections to war have taken this alternative."

Religious objections attributed to Mr. Scott were questioned by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. When Mr. Scott pleaded guilty a week ago to failure to return his draft questionnaire, his hearing was continued until today to enable the United States Attorney to present material bearing out the charge of Communist or Fascist motivation.

Mr. Brandon told the judge today that his office had a folder full of evidence that the young man had been influenced by Fascist or Communist activities in the United States.

In closing, Judge Ford said to Mr. Brandon, "Even if you have lost confidence in this boy, I still think he is a conscientious objector. However, I cannot violate my oath, no matter what my personal feelings are in this matter."

The Judge deferred the beginning of sentence until tomorrow morning to allow Mr. Scott to say goodbye to his family. Mr. Scott, who is a graduate of Haverford College, is married.

House Inquiry Over O-9 Follows That of the Navy

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Chairman Carl Vinson (D), Georgia, told the House today that the House Naval Committee would investigate the sinking of the submarine O-9 as soon as the Navy Department's own inquiry has been completed and its results are sent to Congress.

Representative Paul W. Shafer (R), Michigan, demanded in a resolution today that the Navy furnish the House with detailed information to show whether the Submarine O-9, in which 33 men were lost last Friday was "sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition."

The O-9, a reconditioned undersea craft of World War vintage, sank off Portsmouth, N. H., on a test run. Hope of saving her crew and salvaging the vessel were abandoned by the Navy because of the extreme depth—440 feet—to which it sank.

Mr. Shafer said his resolution, prepared for introduction at noon, was aimed at determining whether inferior materials were used in reconditioning the vessel and whether the reconditioning was "necessitated by the aid in American naval vessels the United States is giving to Great Britain."

The demand on the Navy Department, he added, was prompted by suggestions of relatives of some of the victims that the submarine should not have been sent to sea. Mrs. Minnie Schneider of New York City was quoted as calling the O-9 "a trash basket."

Police Are Said To Tag Everything But the Hydrants

Boston's rookie police officers are overzealous—or at least that's the way it looks to Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland.

Protesting today on the Massachusetts Senate floor that the parking area for legislators' cars was shrinking, Mr. Olson declared that Boston "rookie cops are tagging everything but the hydrants."

"I wouldn't be surprised to see a bunch of ash barrels walk into court some day for illegal parking. Are we going to endure this situation?" he demanded as he urged admission of his bill to give the lawmakers special parking privileges.

© Bachrach

Charles W. Tucker

Controller for H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., New England dairy products distributors, who was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Cost Accountants at the annual meeting held in New York City today. He will serve for a second term of three years.

Navy to Study Pier-Taking Issue

Personal investigation of the requisitioning of Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, by the Navy, is to be made by a Naval official from Washington.

This was assured by Representative John W. McCormack (D), Boston, who notified former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and present member of the Boston Port Authority, that Admiral Ray Spear, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for the Navy Department, will come to Boston tomorrow to investigate.

Swing to Allies by Japanese Again Likely, Institute Hears

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 25—Attention is focussed on Asia today at the New England Institute of International Relations, holding its tenth annual session on the Wellesley College Campus.

Dr. Taraknath Das, Hindu scholar and author, and special lecturer on Oriental History and World Politics at the College of the City of New York, lectured this morning—and will join tonight in a symposium on the subject: "What Can We Expect in Asia?" Joining in this symposium will be William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Tokyo, Moscow, and Paris. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock in Alumnae Hall and will be open to the public.

Japan, says Dr. Das, may hold the key to the present world situation. It is possible that Axis and Allied forces are so nearly balanced that the weight of real Japanese aid in either scale would mean victory. And if this does seem to be the case, he adds, the Japanese are likely to aid the side whose victory would appear to be most beneficial to their own interests.

Dr. Das emphasizes the part played by Japan in the World War. It was because Japan threw in its lot with the Allies then, he declares, that the British were relieved of naval patrol duty in the Pacific and Indian Oceans—and so were able to send more ships to tighten the blockade of the Central Powers.

It is not at all impossible, he says, that Japan might decide to swing over to the Allies and be just as helpful again. And then, if Britain would move with more tact in dealing with Indian nationalists, India might throw itself more completely into the war effort—so that the full strength of the Allies would extend from Siberia, through Japan, the East Indies and India to Asia Minor.

The vital importance of Britain's relations with Asia—and of settlement of the Indian problem—were discussed last night and this morning, also, by S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist, radio speaker and lecturer.

To an audience in Alumnae Hall last night Mr. Ratcliffe sketched the developments which led up to the present war—with particular reference to Russia's position.

Turning to postwar problems, Mr. Ratcliffe declared that the United States, after all its aid to the democracies, is bound to be a dominant factor in reconstruction plans. Because of this, he insisted that it is the immediate duty of every adult American to think out the nature of this reconstruction.

Sometimes, he said, the British Commonwealth of Nations is pointed out as a model for some sort of world federation. But, he declared, this Commonwealth is not a federation but a loosely organized, voluntary association.

Imports of Wool Show Heavy Rise

Nearly 40 times as much wool was imported at Boston last week as was brought in during the corresponding week a year ago, according to figures made public today by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service.

Yet the imports for the week—2,940,400 pounds—were the smallest for any one week in more than three months, and represent the first noticeable falling off of imports of wool during the unprecedented influx during recent weeks. Imports for the corresponding week a year ago were 73,972 pounds.

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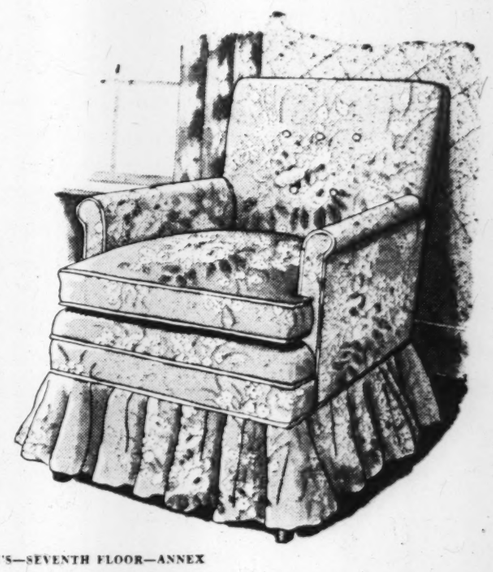

Look at the chintz, gay as a garden in full bloom, and as colorful! Notice the cushion, packed to plumpness with pure kapok . . . a T-type cushion (better-looking), reversible for double wear. The covering is available with natural, rose, blue or green grounds. Take advantage of this sale now!

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Russo-Polish Relations: A Mystery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—While authoritative Polish sources deny that any conversations have taken place between the Russians and the "Free Poles," considerable importance, nevertheless, attaches to the plea of Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski to re-establish relations between the erstwhile enemies..

Conditions under which the Polish Government-in-Exile will be willing to join with Russia, in the fight against Germany, are two-fold.

Poland would demand the restoration of Polish frontiers as existing at the outbreak of the war, and the liberation of Polish prisoners taken during the occupation of Eastern Poland in the tuaumn of 1939.

Anomalous Position

Germany's attack on Russia has placed Poland in an anomalous position since it is at war with both countries but simultaneously is cooperating with Britain to defeat the Nazis. Since last week end, Britain has been supporting Russian arms against the Nazis.

Poland's attitude was, of course, governed by the fact that the friendship pact signed by Joachim von Ribbentrop and Vyacheslоff Molotoff on Aug. 23, 1939, stated that "Poland has ceased to exist" and immediately afterward Russia followed up the declaration by seizing part of East Poland.

General Sikorski's week-end broadcast was an appeal to the Russian Government to establish a basis of co-operation between these two neighbors now subject to Nazi aggression through annulment of the clause in the Russo-German pact regarding Poland and an acknowledgment that their future relations should be based on the Russian-Polish Treaty of Riga signed on March 18, 1921, which ended the 1920 war between them.

Basis of Compromise

The pact laid down the eastern frontiers of Poland "on a basis of compromise between the historic claims of Poland and the ethnic claims of Russia," giving Poland a common frontier with Latvia along the River Dvina. It served as the basis for the establishment of Russian-Polish relations which later were supported by the conference of ambassadors in 1923 and a pact of nonaggression between both states.

General Sikorski directly addressed Russia: "Will it not be natural even on the part of Soviet Russia to return to the traditions of September, 1918, when the Supreme Soviet Council solemnly declared null all previous dictates concerning partitions of Poland rather than actively to partake in her fourth partition?"

Poles Face Church Problem In Alliance With Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—The effort toward rapprochement between Poland-in-Exile and Russia may solve one puzzle for Poland but would plunge it into another.

If the Poles and Russians could agree to fight together against Germany, the Poles would achieve a promise of return of the territory taken from them in the Russian-German partition of 1939. They would rescue themselves from the anomoly of being formally at war with both Russia and Germany at the same time.

But in the sphere of church relations, new problems would arise. For the Poles hitherto, as one of the large predominantly Roman Catholic countries of Europe, have enjoyed the direct support of the Vatican. But the Vatican has remained one of the major opponents of Communism. To see Poland a brother-in-arms of Communist Russia, even temporarily, would make new problems for the relations between the Holy See and the Polish Roman Catholics.

Significant Words

In his week-end speech Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, had some significant words to say about individuals or institutions inclined to support Nazi Germany against Soviet Russia as the lesser of two evils.

His phrases are of particular significance in view of the fact that, while deploring many phases of National Socialism, the Vatican has tended to support Germany in those instances where the Reich's policy was directed against Communism.

General Sikorski, after denying Adolf Hitler's right to play the role of "redeemer of a world founded upon Christian culture and civilization," continued with a special appeal to the Vatican which said: "I trust the memory of ruthless strife carried on in the Third Reich against the Church of Rome and for its complete destruction, and Germany's attack on Poland will soften the attitude of the Vatican which Hitler would falsely lure by dreams of progress of the Catholic Church in the East."

Sharp Contrast

In view of Poland's deep attachment to Roman Catholicism and its antipathy to Communism, such a remark is of the greatest significance and definitely indicates that the Polish Government, like the British and American Governments, realizes that Nazi tyranny is the first enemy which must be defeated.

As if to implement General Sikorski's warning to the Vatican, Germany already has taken an action which stands in sharp contrast to its promises of appeasement of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

Reichsführer Hitler, according to word received here, has appointed as Archbishop Seraphim of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Ukraine a German pastor named Lade whose record is reparded with disfavor in several church circles.

He is a German, born in Russia, whom the Nazis tried to make Archbishop of Warsaw in September, 1939, but the Poles refused to accept him. He Speaks Russian and German and was a Protestant pastor until the World War when he became a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Jews Formulate Palestine Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25—When peace is established with the victory of Great Britain over the Axis powers, Palestine will be recognized as a Jewish State where the Jewish people will live a normal and orderly life subject only to their own laws and regulations.

This is the expectation of the Jews all over the world, according to Louis Levine, Grand Master of the Independent Order Brith Sholom, which is holding its thirty-sixth annual convention at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here.

The evacuee problem is serious and "indications point to a 1941 refugee immigration of approximately 55,000," Mr. Levine, a New York real estate man, told the convention delegates representing a membership of 15,000.

Jewish communities throughout the United States have been asked to raise a minimum quota of $25,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation overseas, defense of Palestine and evacuee integration in the United States.

"All of European Jewry lies floundering in a river set flowing by the most brutal terror the world has ever known," Mr. Levine declared.

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Target of British Air Attacks

The Ruhr Area

Map above, issued by the British Press Service, discloses the intensive attacks made on Germany's industrial Ruhr region by the Royal Air Force. In this district are some of the largest factory centers in the German munition and synthetic oil-production industries, crude oil storage centers, and vitally important sections of the German railway system, canal system, and chemical industries.

British Extend Air Supremacy to France

Continued from Page 1

Britain has extended its daylight superiority over a crescent-like area of Northern France, it has not attempted to carry out this process of sending bombers accompanied by a large force of fighters over the more distant continental coasts of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Western Germany. Whether even the larger and newer types of Spitfires, Hurricanes, and other British fighters can operate successfully at these longer distances remains to be seen.

Major Milestone

Nevertheless, the fact that British fighter pilots and planes now have carried their conquests of last fall across the Channel to enemy-occupied territory is a major milestone in the development of this air war. That fact, combined with the cumulative evidence of extremely heavy damage now being done by British night raids over Northwest Germany, is a plain indication that, insofar as the Western Front is concerned, the British definitely have wrested the air offensive from the Reich.

There have been numerous reports here lately that the bomb damage in certain industrial cities of Germany which have been raided most regularly—Cologne, Düsseldorf, Kiel, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, Emden, and Hanover—is so great that large-scale evacuations of German civilians have taken place from these areas.

Although no definite confirmation of these reports is obtainable here, I am able to state on the authority of a reliable neutral observer who recently arrived in this country from Germany, that since the RAF introduced this spring its policy of larger loads of bigger and heavier bombs, the damage in many points of Western Germany undoubtedly has been heavy. Furthermore, there is good reason to believe that the raids which have been carried out by British bombers every night during the past two weeks have been the heaviest and most effective yet, both in the number of bombers employed and the weight of the explosives dropped.

Exodus of Germans To Norway Reported

By the Associated Press

London, June 25

Norwegian sources in London reported a large-scale exodus of German officials and civilians from North German cities to Norway because of devastation wrought by British bombing raids.

Reports current in Oslo were that 20,000 German were arriving before June 30, including Hamburg officials, these sources said.

London Thrills To Good Music

LONDON, June 25 (AP) — Take it from Dr. Malcolm Sargent, conductor of the aristocratic London Philharmonic Orchestra, the British may go without "bacon, eggs and sugar and may be severely rationed for clothing, but we'll not be without music."

The Philharmonic has played 30 concerts in a three-week London engagement at the Coliseum—regularly a vaudeville house—and Dr. Sargent said today that's "a record for any orchestra."

Battle of Air Goes Higher

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—New fighting planes will carry air warfare six miles above the countryside of Britain in another great trial of air strength this summer, air observers are predicting.

High-speed bombers and long-range fighters capable of operating at 30,000 feet or more are seen as deciding factors in the expected repetition of last summer's battle of Britain.

The Nazi Luftwaffe will offer its newest challenge to the RAF, observers say, in the Messerschmitt 109-F, a highly-specialized high-altitude fighter. The new Messerschmitt is planned to solve the problem of protecting bombers—the problem which stumped the German Air Force last summer.

It is against this new Nazi fighter that the British are planning their summer defense.

Aviation experts declare that, given sufficient quantities of the Messerschmitt 109-F, the Luftwaffe would be able again to attempt a frontal attack on Britain by day.

The new Messerschmitt—developed from an earlier single-engine type—features reduced armament with its guns mounted on the fuselage, and an increased wing-span. Its ceiling is thought to be about 38,000 feet—more than seven miles—but it can fly and fight well at heights over 30,000 feet—six miles.

Air observers say this new type of German fighter cannot be minimized, and the British are giving thought to this summer's successors for the Spitfires and Hurricanes which saved England in the summer of 1940.

The British answer to the threat will be two-fold, it is said:

1. Development of new defensive aircraft like the Typhoon, with emphasis on level speed climbing speed and, above all, altitude. The plane which achieves the greater height enjoys an enormous tactical advantage in air warfare, because it can select its own moment for attack. Up to now, the Spitfires have been able to catch and engage the fastest German bombers, but development of the Typhoon is insurance against the appearance of new high-altitude bombers.

2. Development of high-speed, high-altitude British fighters to convoy new long-range bombers on sorties over Germany both by day and by night.

Americans in RAF

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Reliable United States sources estimated today that 500 American-born youths now are serving with the RAF.

"Officially the United States Government in London knows nothing about these men, who probably enlisted in Canada," the source said, "but from what we've heard the number is ever increasing."

The men and others arriving each week were said to be eager for immediate action. They are reported to be different from the "soldier of fortune" type of men who came to England in the early days of the war.

"Many of them are college youths or fellows who have been seriously interested in aviation at some time," it was said.

Big Air Line Firm Plans Training Of Ferrying Pilots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Formation of a special company division for training junior Army Air Corps pilots to ferry multi-engined bombers to border points and for preparing civilian pilots to fly the airships across to Britain, was announced by Transcontinental and Western Air today. The company hopes by its program to turn out every four weeks 100 pilots especially trained for ferrying operations.

More than 50 members of the line have been assigned to the training project which will be centered at Albuquerque, N. M., one of the largest commercial airports of the Nation. About 800 persons will participate in the "Eagle Nest Flight Center" at Albuquerque as office personnel, flight students or maintenance crews, it was said.

W. G. Golien, Chief Pilot of the Western Division of the airline set up headquarters in the Lexington Hotel yesterday for interviewing prospects for training. After closing his offices here tomorrow, Mr. Golien will leave for Chicago for further recruiting. Applicants must have a minimum of 600 flying hours to be admitted to the course for pilots and 400 for admission to the course for co-pilots.

The Government has assigned an undisclosed number of four-engined Consolidated bombing planes and four-engined flying fortresses, twin-engined Lockheed Hudson bombers and single-engined North American Harvard Trainers to T. W. A. for the courses.

RAF Strikes French Coast In Daylight Bombing Raid

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Following up their fourteenth successive night assault on western Germany, Royal Air Force bombers roared across the English Channel again today and explosions heard on the English coast indicated they were blasting once more at the Nazi-occupied French Coast.

Strong squadrons of fighters screened the big bombers as they launched their attack.

The big German industrial centers of Cologne and Düsseldorf and the naval base at Kiel were the main targets of the British night raids, the Air Ministry declared. It acknowledged the loss of two planes in the operations.

German night operations over Britain were comparatively light and were centered chiefly on the shipbuilding and dock areas of Liverpool.

Churchill Follows Attack

Before darkness fell June 24, Prime Minister Winston Churchill followed on a "play-by-play" chart in the operations room of a fighter command station the RAF's eleventh assault in nine days on the French Coast.

Arriving at the station for one of a number of air base visits he plans, Mr. Churchill saw bombers and fighters take to the air, watched the chart as it marked developments in the attack, and was on hand when the planes returned.

The daylight attacks were directed principally against Boulogne and Calais and observers on the English side of the Channel said they appeared to be among the heaviest assaults on those French ports. Nine German fighters were destroyed and two British fighters were missing from the raids, the British said.

Nazis Claim 13 Planes

[The Germans acknowledged heavy damage at some points in western Germany overnight, DNB, official German news agency, claimed 13 British planes were shot down during the attacks on the French coast.]

Some persons were killed and others injured and damage was caused by the German attack on Liverpool, the British said. At least four raiders were said to have been shot down.

A German Heinkel 111 bomber was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire while diving to attack a convoy, the Admiralty reported. Location of the action was not given. The Admiralty said no damage or casualties were suffered by the convoy.

Means to Checkmate Japan Seen With Russia in War

Continued from Page 1

straining influence on a people who have taken very much to heart the possibility of being subjected to bombing, and who realize the deficiencies of their own mediocre air force.

In the past while still a party to the limitation of armament treaties, Japan made every effort to restrict the number of airplane carriers allowed the United States. The Japanese Government was well aware of the havoc that bombs could work in their teeming cities filled with inflammable and flimsy wooden structures.

The flying range of the plane has steadily increased. The exception of a few years ago is now commonplace.

With Manila some 1,600 miles away, Tokyo until recently could afford to discount United States bombers. And even today 1,600 mile round trips cannot be negotiated by the run of the mine bomber.

Air Bases in Russia

However, there are places under the Russian flag which are within striking range of the populous Japanese cities, and it may well be that Washington has its eyes fixed on them to afford lease-lend facilities to its planes.

The Kamchatka peninsula pointing like a dagger at Japan is only a hop from the Bases the United States has established in the Aleutian Islands, and Vladivostok is well within flying distance of Kamchatka.

There are several sheltered harbors in Kamchatka, the most developed, perhaps, is Petropavlovsk.

Petropavlovsk is some 1,000 miles from the northern end of Honshu, and about 1,300 from both Tokyo and Vladivostok.

It is true that Kamchatka weather is undependable, but modern blind flying devices enable planes to navigate under conditions which would have been impossible not so long ago.

It would appear to be entirely feasible for United States planes to hop to Petropavlovsk and thence to Vladivostok. Almost any part of the Japanese Empire is within easy flying distance of Vladivostok for any modern bomber.

Another Trade Hinted

All that is needed are bases in Russian territory.

The United States traded 50 destroyers for badly needed bases in the Atlantic.

Will it trade lend-lease supplies for highly desirable bases adjacent to Alaska and its chain of the Aleutian Islands which the United States is already spending large sums to fortify?

There are many ways the arrangement might be worked. Britain has accepted Russia as an ally. There is nothing to prevent the British taking over air bases at Kamchatka and Vladivostok.

Then, under the lend-lease provisions, planes could be flown—with only negligible water jumps—for delivery to the British at these key points in the Far East. It is even possible to conceive of using such bases as stepping stones in flying planes across Russia, for use by the British based in Western Russia, for bombing attacks upon Germany's Eastern Front.

Many military authorities agree that in these difficult times, the United States should be willing to come to some sort of agreement with Russia provided it enables American to put an effective damper on Japan so it can devote its entire energy to stamping out elsewhere the flames which threaten to engulf civilization.

It may eventuate that "lend lease" will produce results never dreamed of when it was enacted.

'Cultural Envoy' Finds Nazi Inroads

PANAMA, Panama, June 24 (AP) Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., President Roosevelt's "cultural envoy," declared today he had found that "German propaganda has made serious inroads in South America—far more serious than we realize back home."

Mr. Fairbanks, who arrived by air and plans to stay here two days, said he was cutting short his tour of Latin America because of "excitement back home."

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Canada Speeds Plane Production

Ralph P. Bell is the man behind Dominion's all-out effort to grasp air supremacy.

By Corolyn Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Ralph Pickard Bell, Canada's Director-General of Aircraft Production, Department of Munitions and Supply in Ottawa, appears to have a new recipe for running a Government department branch. Reflections of what it is come from all corners of Canada's hard-pressed aircraft industry, upon whose modest peacetime shoulders was suddenly thrust an overwhelming war burden. After considerable staggering, the industry is, today, stepping out firmly on its feet.

Mr. Bell certainly leads the column, with the enthusiasm, not to say truculent challenge of one of his college teams. He played everything there was to play at Mount Allison University. (His maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Humphrey Pickard, was the first President of Bell's Alma Mater. He has carried over this "team" spirit into industry and his messages, sent out to aircraft factories in the form of posters to be nailed up on the walls were not unlike the last-minute pep talks from a team captain as the game begins.

A Challenging Poster

Here is one of them:

TO AIRCRAFT WORKERS
OF CANADA:

Yours is a privilege enjoyed by comparatively few in this titanic struggle for the preservation of the right to live as free men and women.

To be actually working with your own hands in the creation of a training plane which may produce for Canada and the Empire another Bishop, or a Barker, or a McLaren!

Perhaps to have a part in the construction of a Hurricane which will some day play a decisive role in the great air battle over Britain. Or a Bolingbroke which may wing its way across the Channel to blast successfully a German invasion port on the French coast. Or it may be you're a Hampden, a bomb from which may some day devastate Hitler's very headquarters in Berlin itself!

If you were sure this one you're working on now were that "ship," you'd take particular pride to see that every last detail was perfect, wouldn't you? Maybe it is!

A bit of carelessness, a sloppy fit, some little thing not just right, even on a trainer, may cost some boy his life. A little more on your part and that same lad may live to win the Victoria Cross!

You have been singled out to participate in such responsibility. What an honor!

At the very time that I write this personal message to you men and women in the aircraft plants of Canada, German bombers are blasting British homes and murdering defenseless women and children. Yet, sufficient planes and pilots from Canada to blockade the skies over Berlin and these brutal German gangsters would cringe and cower like the cowards they are.

WHEN? It's UP to You!
WHAT A CHALLENGE!

Ralph P. Bell,
Director General of Aircraft Production, Ottawa.

© Karsh

Ralph Pickard Bell
Canada's Director General of Aircraft Production.

Brought Quick Decision

A few weeks ago certain matters of vital importance to Canada's aircraft industry were hanging fire, due to the impossibility of getting a decision out of England. Mr. Bell decided to go over to see what he could do on the spot. He breakfasted one morning in Montreal, climbed on a bomber, and breakfasted the following morning in England.

Two weeks later he was back in Canada with everything he had gone for accomplished and satisfactorily to all concerned. His return trip is an epic in aviation and a world's record that may stand for a long while. He breakfasted in England and dined that same evening in Montreal—a nonstop 14-hour daylight flight. When his plane landed in Canada it had gas enough in it to turn around and fly back to England again.

This incident has impressed itself on the minds of thinking people all over the North American Continent. Only 14 hours from Europe! America and its outposts are not immune or inaccessible to the bombers of Germany as North Americans had thought after all.

The slogan of the Aircraft Branch is "The Maximum of Action and the Minimum of Red Tape," and this permeates every office in the outfit.

Several colorful figures are associated with Mr. Bell in the drive for aircraft development and production:

J. A. D. (Jack) McCurdy, the first man who ever flew in the British Empire.

Charles H. (Charlie) Day, one-time Chief Engineer of the Glenn L. Martin Company; latterly in charge of all aircraft production for the Chinese Government.

A. K. Tylee, (Art) Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Air Force during the World War; the first Air Commodore in the Royal Canadian Air Force appointed to organize it originally.

T. W. (Tommy) Siers, known throughout Canada as one of the greatest authorities on maintenance and overhaul in the Dominion, the man who developed the system of "cold weather starting" by oil dilution in aircraft, which has contributed so much to winter flying in Canada and elsewhere throughout the world.

This is no organization of "yes" men, but a team of keen-minded, hard-working individuals who battle out their differences of opinion and reach common conclusions that reflect the considered opinion of the group.

Tribute Paid Industry

Mr. Bell says that anything that has been accomplished in the production of aircraft in Canada is attributable to the industry itself; that all he and his organization do is to try to provide the necessary facilities and orders, and to clear bottlenecks when they occur.

Insisting that Canada has a just right to be proud of its aircraft industry but that any credit that is due is due the industry itself, Mr. Bell points out that for the four years preceding the war, the entire Canadian aircraft industry had less than 1,000 employees, and had not turned out 50 machines or done a million dollars' worth of business in a year.

Today, the industry has 25,000 employees—and they are increasing at an average rate of about 500 a week—is turning out an average of over 40 planes a week or approximately as many per week as it formerly turned out in a year, and has rising $200,000,000 worth of business on its books.

A "Man of the Hour"

Born, reared, and educated in the Maritime Provinces, with a background of training and experience in machinery, hardware, lumber, fishing, and shipping, of the many types of businesses Mr. Bell has managed in his day aircraft has never been one. Nor is he a flier, except in his younger days to learn to "take up a crate." Yet as he rounds out his first year as Director of Canada's Aircraft Production, he has the entire industry solidly behind him.

He has learned to know them and their troubles. He gets out among workmen as well as executives, and they know he knows whether or not they are doing a good job. He likes men who work with their hands. Canada's aircraft industry has been a "small time" affair. War has forced it to expand into Big Business. Mr. Bell has believed in the industry, and that has comforted officers and men in their day of sore distress.

There's no more picturesque figure in the rabbit warren of temporary wooden Munitions and Supply buildings in Ottawa than Ralph Bell. He is well-dressed, well-groomed, combines Yankee hustle with "Bluenose" independence—or stubbornness. His easy flow of profanity is as decorative as his ties. He is a fresh easterly breeze in the Department and he has "gone to town" on his job. His native Maritimes are proud of him, Ottawa likes him, and the Canadian Aircraft Industry is glad to let him call the tune.

Hitler's Problem in Russia: Must Destroy Foe Quickly

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All indications point to a swift initial march by the German armored attack in Russia. But the Nazis must crush the Soviet armies within three months or they will be involved to a point where the Russian campaign well may spell unparalleled difficulties for Adolf Hitler.

For to limit his objectives and avoid a protracted war it is not sufficient for Herr Hitler merely to occupy the Ukraine. He must destroy the Red Army—or else he will have purchased himself a more or less permanent front in the East.

It is too early yet to make any intelligent analysis of the actual operations, but the strategical objectives of the attacker, and the geo-political considerations involved may well be discussed.

Russian oil and Russian wheat come first in the Nazi objectives. Far beyond these things, however, comes the dream of world-domination which might well be realized were Western Russia in Nazi hands from the Urals to the Hindu-Kush, from the Black Sea to Afghanistan.

The concept is at first staggering.

To make it more than a dream the original objective—physical conquest of the British Isles—must be attained. Hence any and all eastward moves of Nazi Germany today can be considered only as means toward an end, and in the light of the scheme of successive limited objectives on which the German General Staff has to date patterned its moves.

Delay on British Invasion

Bearing in mind this basic objective, to destroy Britain, one may come to the conclusion that the invasion of England has for the moment been put on the shelf.

To strike it from the list of immediate potentialities, however, is still in the realm of wishful thinking. Hence the continued blasting of invasion ports by the RAF; hence the aerial harrying of the Ruhr. Both of these are taking advantage of the apparent weakening of the Luftwaffe's Western activities which can be explained by the necessity for large-scale operations in the East.

Two interesting considerations in the present drive on Russia are presented by scrutiny of the map. Were Germany to invade and hold Russian territory on a general north-south line from Leningrad to Sebastopol, it would be in possession of waterways assuring light-draft transport from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The terrain would include one major age-old highway of traffic—the Riga-Dvina Valley-Vitebsk-Kiev-Dnieper valley road to the Black Sea which was the old-time trail from Sweden to Istanbul. The Leningrad-Volga valley highway to the Caspian, once the Mongol trade route to the Baltic, would be within reach.

Factories, Grain, Oil

Included in this terrain would be the major industrial regions of Western Russia, practically all the oil refineries, and the rich agricultural Ukraine. The major river lines involved in the first consideration form an interesting network. One of them would be up the Vistula to the Bug, to Brest-Litovsk, thence east by canal to the Pripet, flowing into the Dnieper about 50 miles north of Kiev, thence to the Black Sea at Nikolaev.

Another waterway would be up the Niemen from the Memel area on the Black Sea beyond Grodno, connecting with the Pripet by subsidiaries and canal between Stonim and Pinsk. A third would be from Riga to Polotsk near Vitebsk, thence by canal to the Beresina, which flows into the Dnieper at Gorval.

Fascinating to the student of military history are some of these names, and amazingly similar the developments of this war to those of the Napoleonic campaigns. In both, the major obstacles to world-conquest was Britain; had Napoleon been able to invade the British Isles, there might well have been no march on Moscow. Certainly, had Herr Hitler crushed Britain by invasion there would be today no crying need for Germany to invade Russia.

An Egyptian campaign and a Syrian campaign both occupied the attention of the Little Corporal, as they have the Nazi corporal. Both felt the strangulation of British sea power, the former conclusively.

The campaigns of Napoleon were a preliminary to Herr Hitler's blitzkriegs; in both cases the weight of Russia was in the balance against the conquerer. And today's German harryings of British commerce on the high seas had their counterpart in the little-known but almost equally effective guerre de course carried on in the Indian Ocean by Sercouf, Breton privateer.

On the Napoleon Trail

Today the legions are marching again on the long road from Königsburg through Tilsit, aimed perhaps on Leningrad; from Moscow on the tragic trail through Minsk across the Beresina, on Smolensk and Moscow. From Crakow the panzers are rumbling on Lwow toward Kiev, retracing the path blazed by the right-flank column of the Mongol cavalry of Sabutai, Ghenzis Khan's great leader, ages ago.

It is interesting to note that the present Russo-German border in prostrate Poland is made to order for the southeastward rush directly from Przemsyl down the Dneister valley on Odessa to cut off all Russian troops between that river and Bessarabia where the Rumanians are presumably crossing the Pruth.

Like a knife through butter the Nazi battalions should smash all Russian resistance to the Dnieper. The German time-table probably marks occupation of Kiev—a 300-mile run—for June 28 at the latest.

Wide Open to Attack

Leningrad is a 40-minute run for bombers out of Helsingfors. The bomb-rain can fall on Minsk in an hour from East Prussian fields, in a little more than two hours on Moscow. Kiev and Odessa are well within range of Luftwaffe strokes from German Poland and Rumanian fields. Stukas taking off from Jassy in Rumania can harry any resistance along the Dniester.

So far as actual ground tactical offensives are concerned Russia seemingly has as much chance as would Petunia High against the Green Bay Packers. But—holding and controlling the vast reaches of White Russia and the Ukraine, subsisting the occupation troops until a reorganization of the stubborn Russian peasant can bring about flow of supply from this land of potential milk and honey, are matters of another category.

One writer has likened invasion of Russia to a man poking his head into a bag of feathers; penetration is relatively easy, suffocation may well result.

And the white cliffs of Dover still dazzle the hungry eyes of a Hitler-in-a-hurry.

Napoleon's Fate for Hitler?

By Henry W. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Student of History

A student of Continental history, Henry W. Steiger has devoted particular inquiry to German policy throughout the 19th century.

A Swiss, he is at present in the United States in connection with his researches.

The saying so frequently heard, "History repeats itself" is not entirely satisfactory, because it is so often inaccurate. Neverthelss we find a striking resemblance between the histories of Napoleon and Adolf Hitler.

We must not conclude that because Napoleon became a British prisoner on the Island of St. Helena, that is a guarantee of a similar end for the Reichsführer. But the parallels are instructive.

With the opening of a Russia campaign by Herr Hitler it really seems as if he were just following the course of Napoleon. The problem presented to him is indeed very much the same as Napoleon's. Napoleon had control over practically the whole of Western and Central Europe and the army under his command seemed for a long time to be invincible, but his failure on the sea against the English made all his efforts on land futile. To defeat the English was his leading thought, and because he did not succeed in entering the "Englishman's castle" by the front door, he tried the back door—India, and Russia was the way to India.

It seems preposterous for a European imperator like Napoleon to plan to defeat Britain in India, but the great success of all his moves made him believe the impossible was possible to him. His self-confidence and his anger at not having been able to master the English led him to his Russian campaign, in which he was defeated by a coalition of the Russian Army and the Russian winter.

Similarly, Herr Hitler has so far failed to storm the British front door and so he has to find the means for continuing his war, and if he does not expect to be able to defeat England in 1941, he needs control of Russian supplies.

Napoleon's Policy

Just as the Germans engaged Russia in a nonaggression pact in order to have her indirect help in defeating the British, so Napoleon, by the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807, won over Czar Alexander I to participation in the blockade to crush England economically. The French Emperor had defeated the Prussian forces with unexpected swiftness—a parallel to the fall of France last year—and the Czar, fascinated by the personality of Napoleon, had practically abandoned his former ally, the King of Prussia, Frederick William III.

But some of Prussia's best men, among them the Baron von Stein, left Germany and joined the Czar as his counsellors. Alexander soon saw that Napoleon was an unreliable partner—as unreliable as Germany now is—and when in 1812 Napoleon asked for an intensification of the blockade, the Czar refused to comply. Napoleon's answer was his Russian campaign.

From all his subdued countries he conscripted an army of 440,000 men, 140,000 horses and 1,300 cannons, a huge army for that time, while Russia's forces were but half as great. The Russians, however, had excellent allies—the vastness of their territory, and the Russian climate. Relying on those advantages, they let the enemy advance into the country without serious resistance, but retreating they burned habitations and crops behind them. After the Battle of Borodino near Moscow, the way to Moscow was clear for Napoleon's troops, but as soon as he and his army entered the deserted city, the Russians set fire to it, having removed all means of extinguishing the blaze. From the 15th to the 20th of September 1812 Moscow was one huge blaze, and the cold Russian winter was approaching, to which the Napoleonic army was now exposed without shelter. This fire was Russia's victory. Napoleon was forced to withdraw. The 11th of November the winter cold set in, and only a small part of the huge army, retreating under constant Russian fire, reached central Europe—and that in a terrible condition.

Preceding his army to Paris, Napoleon was ready to continue his ambitious plans, but his prestige was gone. Germany, led by Prussia, rose from her slumber of bondage and after the big battle of Leipzig in 1813 Napoleon's retreat from Germany was inevitable. Soon afterwards his enemies forced him to abdicate.

More Similarities

The situation of the two dictators is alike in that Great Britain is their chief enemy. In the beginning of his career, at the Battle of Aboukir in Egypt, Napoleon lost his fleet, the indispensable weapon against the great sea power, England, and Herr Hitler suffered a similar stroke in his Norwegian campaign. Both dictators tried to invade the British Isles across the Channel and had to give it up. Both ruled practically the whole European continent and tried to sever the life lines of the British Empire.

The Napoleonic dictatorship holds a definite lesson for us with regard to diffusing authority by force over a whole continent. Superimposed as this rule was, it had to repress rebellions all over the empire. The larger this empire grew, the more the rebellions grew, and the moment came when new conflicts started before old ones had been extinguished and when the power of the dictator was no more equal to holding his whole empire in check.

The Germans risk the same thing if they continue to expand their power, and to take Russia is an enormous expansion. As in Napoleon's time, it is improbable that the Russians will retreat now without destroying what they leave behind. The Germans, too, have the chance to profit from Napoleon's experience, but they cannot alter the mathematical law in plain geometry that centrifugal force increases by square. The German expansion must reach a point where their energy is no more sufficient to repress the will of the subdued nations.

Senator Clark Sees Irony Over Russia

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—Senator David Worth Clark (D) of Idaho says the German invasion of Russia has created "a very ironic situation" in the United States.

"Virtually all of our subversive activities are inspired by Russia and the Communists," he said in an interview, "and now we find ourselves lining up with the worst dictator of them all—Stalin.

"It shows very definitely that all this war propaganda is nothing but an attempt to save the British Empire without any regard for the democracies of the world."

He said that the idea Germany could invade the United States is "just fantastic."

"Instead of talking war we should be talking peace. I can't see an English victory. A negotiated peace with Hitler is the best deal England can make. . . .

"I hold no brief for Hitler—none at all. But I know the American people don't want to go to Europe to fight with anyone."

Eire Envoy Fails To Get U. S. Arms

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Gen. Frank Aiken, Eire's Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, departing for home yesterday said he had failed to get the "arms we wanted" and consequently the Irish would "have to defend ourselves with whatever we have at the moment."

General Aiken, who left on the Yankee Clipper, was more successful in getting wheat and other materials. He also succeeded in purchasing two freighters which will sail under the flag and registry of Eire.

Crow of a Rooster Is Limit at Camp

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. (AP)—"Happy," bantam rooster mascot of headquarters of the 116th Field Artillery's second battalion, has lost its home. He learned to crow.

"Happy" entered the Army as a chick of four months, the pet of Private Ted Sutherland in whose tent he was permitted to roost. All went well until "Happy's" weak peep matured into a lusty cock-a-doodle-doo that woke up everybody in the tent.

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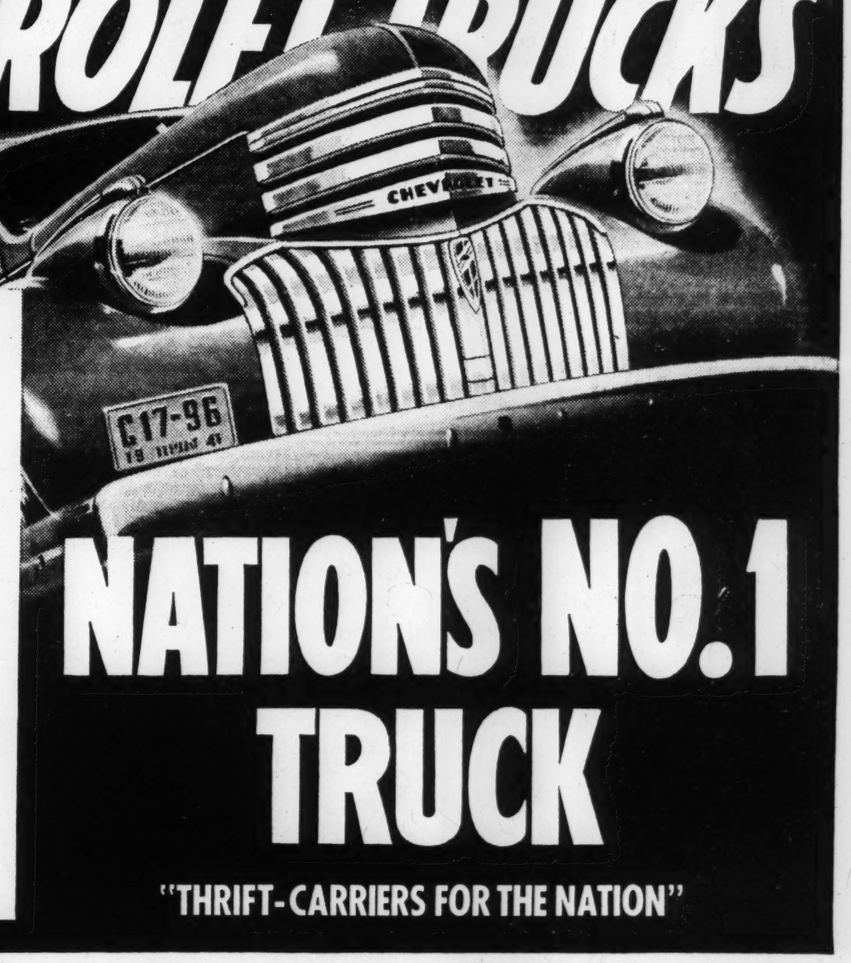

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Coal Miners Confident Owners Will Sign

By the Associated Press

Strategists of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers appeared confident today that Southern Appalachian soft coal producers would accept the Union's proffered two-year labor contract before a July 7 deadline, and thereby avert a threatened tie-up of the mines.

After the U. M. W. Policy Committee served notice June 24 of the deadline, John L. Lewis, miners' chief, told reporters that 12 of the 13 operators associations which make up the southern producers' wage conference had "acquiesced" in the contract, with only the Harlan County (Ky.) coal operators associations declining to meet the Union's terms.

Mr. Lewis made it clear that he expected the Harlan operators would be subjected to "a little influence" by banks, railroads, and other commercial interests between now and July 7. In general, the contract offered the southern mines was the same as that signed last week by northern operators. Both provide for basic wage scales of $7 a day—an increase of $1 in the North, and $1.40 in the South, over the old contract which expired at the start of the general mine shutdown which prevailed through April.

San Francisco — Eleven shipyards continued to be seriously hampered by a strike of the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. machinists, but some hope of speedy settlement of the 47-day-old dispute was expressed in advance of union meetings, called to reopen all issues of the strike for discussion.

The Navy, seeking to get work back into full swing on $500,000,000 worth of defense orders in the yards, met indifferent success June 24 in its efforts to enroll machinists in civil service. The strikers for the most part ignored the Navy's move.

The machinists, who had been receiving $1 an hour and double time for overtime, demand $1.15 and continuation of the double pay for extra hours. All 11 yards have signed a master agreement which calls for $1.12 and time and one-half.

Inglewood—On another California defense front working conditions were approaching normal after a strike which was ended only by action of United States troops. Last of the soldiers were withdrawn from the North American Aviation Plant at Inglewood. Production there has mounted to 52 planes in five days.

Washington — House leaders gave the right-of-way to legislation which would cloak President Roosevelt with broad authority in preventing work stoppages in defense plants.

Under the proposal, he could use troops to protect workers who attempted to comply with a presidential request to return to their jobs. The Government also could take over plants, when owners refused to use the Federal conciliation or mediation agencies to settle labor disputes.

Bridgeton, N. J.—A strike at the Premier Worsted Mill was attributed to a jurisdictional dispute between C. I. O. textile workers and the Industrial Trade Union. The mill, with 250 employees, holds $1,000,000 in defense contracts.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fifteen hundred A. F. of L. building trades union members threatened to strike next week at Jefferson Barracks unless Work Projects Administration workers were taken off construction work. About 250 WPA clients have been working at 67 cents an hour installing water mains and painting buildings. The A. F. of L. wage scale is $1.62½ an hour for plumbers and $1.50 for painters.

New York—Trouble was brewing in one exceptionally important quarter—the Sperry Gyroscope Company, manufacturer of bomb sights and automatic airplane pilots.

Five thousand employees of the concern voted to strike July 1. The Brotherhood of Scientific Instrument Workers, an independent union, demanded a blanket 20 per cent wage increase, a union shop, continuation of existing seniority rights, and retention of an existing insurance system.

The present wage scale was not announced.

Portland, Ore. — The Portland branch of the Sailors Union of the Pacific adopted a resolution asking the Government to provide free transportation for United States Communists to the Russo-German war front.

Pointing out that Communists have hailed the U. S. S. R. as having the most democratic constitution ever adopted by any nation, the resolution said "the time is now at hand for members of the Communist Party in this country to assist their comrades in the U. S. S. R. and prove that they believe in democracy.

Philadelphia — The Progress Manufacturing Company, which normally employs 500 in the manufacture of electrical fixtures, is quitting business in the wake of strike rioting at its plant because Frank Rosen, president, says he will not deal with "men who beat people up."

"I've been in business more than 30 years," declared Mr. Rosen "but I am going to liquidate now, sell the building, stock and machinery at auction or to the Government, if it wants them, and forget the whole thing."

The A. F. of L. metal polishers, buffers, and platers struck at the plant last March, demanding wage increases among other things. A truce brought the strikers back only temporarily. Many clashes outside the factory climaxed this week with a fight in which bricks were thrown, five men being injured and at least 15 arrested.

More Navy Planes and Ships Asked for in Deficiency Bill

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—An $897,083,825 deficiency appropriation, including funds to give the Navy 2.236 additional airplanes and 19 more auxiliary ships, was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

The measure, a "catch-all" money bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, carried funds for almost a score of governmental agencies such as $36,500,000 for the Office for Emergency Management; $28,800,765 for the Post Office Department, and $51,031,430 for the Coast Guard—the latter allotment including money for replacement of the 10 cutters transferred to Great Britain and for construction of three new icebreakers for duty in the Greenland area.

The Navy's share of the total was $742,465,145, of which $467,046,600 was earmarked for the 2,236 new planes. The balance included $47,000,000 for the guns and ammunition for these and other planes, and for the purchase of an unspecified number of 20 millimeter aircraft cannon, similar to those in use abroad.

In recommending the bill, the Committee said that 97 per cent of the money was for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which directly or indirectly have felt the impact of the defense program. The total was $22,072,145 below budget estimates.

10,400 Planes in 1943

The additional naval planes, among which were 516 patrol bombers costing approximately $516,000 apiece, will give the Navy a total of 10,400 planes by June 30, 1943. By the first of next month, the Committee was told, the Navy expects to have 3,600 planes on hand. Plane production for the Navy has been running behind schedule by about 19 per cent and $25,000,000 in cash and contract authority was included in the bill for expansion of plant capacity.

In addition to initial funds for the acquisition of 19 additional auxiliary vessels for the Navy, the measure carried a portion of the funds required to give the Army seven more auxiliaries—troop and cargo ships—or $100,000,000 for the 26 vessels, the total cost of which was estimated at $150,975,000.

A total of $54,265,000 was recommended for the Navy for the establishment or expansion of shore facilities, including new blimp bases at Elizabeth City, N. C., and South Weymouth, Mass., and 10 auxiliary blimp bases. The item also included $5,000,000 for so-called section bases for motor torpedo boat squadrons and other small coastal and harbor patrol craft.

In approving a cash fund of $36,500,000 and $3,000,000 of contractual authority for the Office for Emergency Management, the Committee said that included funds for 11 emergency units set up by the President to handle the defense program and problems growing out of it.

Increased Volume

Of the $27,800,765 for the Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, $26,819,103 represented deficiencies which the Committee said arose entirely as a result of the increased volume of mail not anticipated at the time the original estimates were made.

A total of $6,852,096 was included for the Justice Department, of which $5,600,000 was for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to permit the employment of 530 additional special agents for national defense work and related activities.

The Office of Government Reports was listed for $1,015,000.

The Committee recommended $5,508,000 for financing the Treasury's defense bond and stamp program during the year starting July 1.

Henderson Sees Mandatory Price Control Due Soon

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, expressing belief that "our honeymoon is over" as far as voluntary price control is concerned, forecast that President Roosevelt would recommend mandatory price legislation to Congress at the proper time.

In testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee which was made public today, Mr. Henderson said that up to last February the informal methods of regulating prices had been effective.

"There was a most remarkable acceptance on the part of the people who make prices, business people, of the necessity for keeping prices down," Mr. Henderson said, "and we got a glorious increase in production."

About that time, however, he said the shortage of shipping began to make itself felt, tonnage rates went up and prices on imported commodities increased. These developments were followed by drives in basic industries for wage increases and by pressure on the markets, particularly food markets, as a result of demands growing out of the lend-lease program.

The combination of these factors, Mr. Henderson testified, made it necessary for the Price Administration to switch its attention from one or two commodities to "almost the entire economy," and to get into the realm of allocation of commodities for civilian consumption.

Mr. Henderson said the resultant inflationary tendencies cannot be controlled without the help of taxation and possibly a "semi-voluntary" savings program under which a percentage would be deducted from every worker's pay check and invested in Government defense securities.

La Guardia Asks Defense Funds

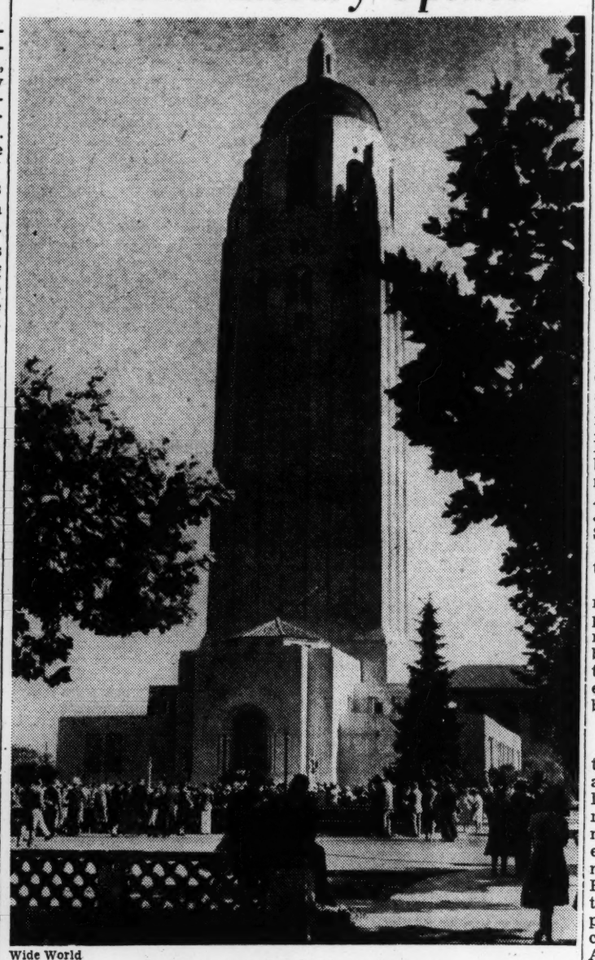
WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP) — Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, Director of Civilian Defense efforts, believes that there is a 95 per cent chance that such work would turn out to be only "prudent precaution" but, "we can not afford to take that 5 per cent of chance and not be prepared."

The Mayor made the statement to a House appropriations subcommittee while requesting a $900,000 fund for preliminary civilian defense work.

Saying that no big city service department has enough personnel or equipment to provide adequate protection under war conditions, LaGuardia proposed that auxiliary fire departments be trained first.

He estimated that in New York City alone $14,000,000 would be required for firefighting equipment and another $1,000,000 for other equipment.

Hoover Library Opened



Wide World

Contains 5,000,000 Documents

The Hoover War Memorial Library at Stanford University was dedicated by the Former American President on June 21. The $600,000 shaft stands 280 feet above the University campus at Palo Alto. It contains documents, rare books, and secret reports on the World War. Its title is the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.

Tasks of Universities Raised At Stanford Anniversary Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif. — In launching Stanford University on its second half century, at the same time dedicating its Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace to serve an era very much concerned with these world influences, some of the Nation's most astute thinkers in a symposium here reached high into education and natural science for possible solutions to mankind's seemingly complex problems.

It was a gay week at Stanford, this fiftieth anniversary week, yet it was a week laden with an awareness of responsibility among those present, an awareness that successful though the United States university system has been, the task has only begun and universities' duties must be expanded until all men actually know how to live in peace.

One of the most imposing proposals was that of Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, who demanded that natural science be used "to identify evil and proclaim its shapes and acts."

No longer must laboratory research in universities be impersonal, disassociated from the everyday affairs of humanity, Dr. Bowman insisted at the Stanford symposium. With the modern world's "entire system of living at stake," Dr. Bowman declared, natural science must be harnessed to humanity in a social program.

Led Mankind Away

The implication that perhaps the universities had led mankind away from the common grounds of discipline and knowledge by developing highly specialized fields of training was voiced by Lewis Mumford, author, of Amenia, New York. He challenged the "adequate truth" and the "effective social use" of specialized training in demanding that common subject matter and common discipline be re-established in the schools and universities.

To Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Board of the California Institute of Technology, the problem of the universities in the changing world is not one of subject matter taught but of the methods of selecting those who study. He called on universities and colleges to select their students more wisely so as to secure men and women capable of leadership and also to advise them carefully so that their talents are not diverted into useless paths. He asked also for a more realistic training in vocational skills of students entering nonprofessional fields. Teaching of the fundamentals underlying intelligent voting would be essentially useful to the democratic system, Dr. Millikan added.

Although he based his reasoning on a strictly material basis, Dr. Herbert S. Jennings, Professor of Zoology at the University of California, declared that war is not inevitable as a consequence of biological characteristics.

Mrs. Hoover Speaks

The pursuit and exploitation of the atom and the capturing of its stored-up energy was described to the symposium by the inventor of the cyclotron or "atom-smasher," Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California. Describing the energy of the atom, when split, Dr. Lawrence declared that it is millions of times that which results as heat energy when ordinary fuel is burned. He admitted that there were still elusive qualities about matter which were baffling the natural scientists.

A tribute to Mr. Hoover was paid by Edgar Rickard at the dedication exercises. Mr. Rickard, chairman of the building committee of the Library, declared that Mr. Hoover throughout his lifetime has worked ceaselessly "for a better understanding among all nations."

At Stanford's fiftieth commencement exercises, Mrs. Herbert Hoover told the class that pioneer fields of work or recreation exist today as in Stanford's earlier years for the man and woman with the inclination to explore. She emphasized that adventure could be found around the corner for those with an inquiring and unhampered attitude.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, retiring President of Stanford, expressed his confidence in Stanford's men and women of today, but warned them that monopoly in business and the closed shop for labor were milestones on the way to fascism and communism.

"Just as monopoly in private business developing exclusive power has led to the call for the Government to interfere and control, so will the drive for the closed shop in labor, if it succeeds, compel the higher organization of Government to step in and assume control," Dr. Wilbur declared.

The Hoover Library contains 165,000 volumes and more than 2,000,000 other items dealing with the causes of the World War, much of the material having a close connection with affairs of the world today. In the tower of the library are bells, donated by the Belgian Government.

Aid to Russia Is Big Issue On Home Front

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The aid-to-Russia issue was the pre-occupation of all propaganda fronts here today, in pronouncements for and against full military assistance to the Soviet Union to offset the Nazi blitzkrieg.

First groups to line up for immediate translation of "realistic" American policy in the Russo-German conflict into ships, tanks, and planes were the Council for Democratic Action, of which Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr is Chairman; the Legion for American Unity, headed by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora; the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League, headed by Prof. James H. Sheldon, and the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Trotskyist), through its organ, the Socialist Courier.

All emphatically rejected Communist aims and tactics and repudiated any support of the Communist Party in the United States, but subordinated these differences to the Nazi menace as "the greatest danger, which must be fought by every means, with every ally."

Calls for Aid

The Council for Democratic Action warned against Communist attempts to penetrate the American liberal and labor movement as a result of the Nazi-Soviet war, but, nevertheless, called upon the Government to give every possible economic and technical assistance to Russia in co-operation with Britain to frustrate Reichsführer Hitler's plans of world domination. It also cautioned that "the attempt by American isolationists to capitalize on the Russian invasion in order to divide the American people in their resistance to Hitlerism was directly in line with what the leaders of the Reich desired and expected."

The Anti-Nazi League, likewise differentiating between support of the Soviet Union in its present crisis and co-operation with the Communist Party in the United States, stressed that "we must not make the mistake of blindly clasping the Communists to our bosoms now that they have become anti-Nazi since Sunday."

"The Anti-Nazi League cannot forget," it adds, "that the Communist Party here skipped from support of the boycott of Nazi goods immediately after the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact in 1939."

Meanwhile Fight for Freedom, Inc., drawing its line between Russian aid and any comfort to the Communist Party, declared that "when we have succeeded in crushing Hitler's Germany, we do not expect the new world order to be patterned upon the models of the Nazi Reich or Soviet Russia."

Nonintervention View

To nonintervention organizations, the new Nazi offensive left the United States less reason than ever to enter the war as "helping one system of heathenism against another."

This estimate of German-Russian hostilities occupied all speakers at an America First Committee rally in Columbus Hall, Brooklyn, last night, where United States Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, led the barrage saying, "What profit is it to a God-fearing people to gain dominion over the earth in union with Communism and lose our souls?" Senator Clark asked why American money "made by the toil and sweat of her taxpayers should be poured out to protect Russia."

The Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame, and the Rev. Dr. Gideon Olson of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, joined in this denunciation of the aid-to-Russia policy as making the world "safe for Communism."

Institute Speakers Discuss Wisdom of Negotiated Peace

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 25 (AP)—The issue of an all-out war against Nazi Germany or a negotiated peace now was thrashed out by various speakers yesterday and today at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

Representative John Vorys (R) of Ohio said Congress had heard that Adolf Hitler would be willing to "call it quits" with Britain, leave the British Fleet intact, and even restore the autonomy of every conquered country.

On the other hand, Edgar Ansel Mowrer of the Chicago Daily News said it was the duty of the United States to join Britain "in crushing the unholy Axis and having done this must enter into a permanent arrangement with the British and other well-disposed peoples for the conscious organization of the world."

Isolation has never prevented this Nation from getting into trouble with extra-American nations, he said, and Hemispheric defense has been revealed as no solution at all.

Mr. Mowrer, former chief of the Daily News' bureaus in Paris and Berlin and presently with his paper's Washington Bureau, was one of several speakers who discussed the obligations of the United States as a world power in the current upheaval.

John McCormac of the New York Times' Washington staff—a native Canadian—said he believed it would be through Canada that ties between Great Britain and the United States would be strengthened.

Canada's relative importance is being increased by the war, Mr. McCormac said, adding:

"A stronger, richer and more populous Canada that belonged half to the British Empire and half to the United States, and was willing to work hard at filling her duty to both, might be the maximum we could get in the way of a formal British-American Association, but it might be the minimum that would suffice."

William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University and presently an associate in the Office of Production Management, said that America would have to fight to defend herself and that it was senseless to talk about our peace aims until we have made sure that Herr Hitler won't be the one making the terms.

Orders to Shun Strike Areas

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Communities noted for strikes and other labor disturbances may find themselves unable to get new defense orders and plant locations under a Government policy disclosed today.

Donald M. Nelson, Purchasing Director for the Offce of Production Management, testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, said the OPM "very definitely" takes into consideration labor difficulties and interferences in placing orders and locating new manufacturing facilities.

"If that sort of thing has gone on in certain communities, they would not be in Class A for the location of new plants, or orders, would they?" asked Representative Emmett O'Neal (D) of Kentucky.

"That is very true," Mr. Nelson replied. "The Army and Navy are very particular on that."

Trans-Isthmian Panama Road Grows as 1,000 Men Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Under tropical sun by day and under electric lights by night, 1,000 men are working on defense-spurred schedules to complete by next spring the first highway across the Isthmus of Panama at the Canal Zone.

The 50-mile highway will connect Colon on the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal with Panama on the Pacific end, and serve about 200,000 people in the isthmian area. It will be the first trans-isthmian road since the days of the gold trail of the seventeenth century.

Total Width 40 Feet

A roadway consisting of two 10-foot lanes of reinforced concrete nine inches thick, separated by a four-foot bituminous strip, is being built. An eight-foot shoulder on each side will bring the total roadway width to 40 feet.

Present construction work on the trans-isthmian highway is the result of a treaty with Panama proclaimed in 1939.

The Republic of Panama, in return, agreed to provide a right-of-way to Alhajuela where the dam forming Madden Lake bridges the Chagres River and connects with the road from Alhajuela to Summit and the Pacific end of the Canal. The Alhajuela-Summit Road was built at the time of the construction of Madden Dam, about 1930; the road from Summit to the Pacific about 10 years earlier.

The Republic of Panama is building a two-mile section of the trans-isthmian highway, from the Avenida Bolivar in Colon to a point near the Fort Randolph Road. The construction under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration will continue from this point near the Fort Randolph Road to the Canal Zone near Cativa and on through Panamanian jungle to Madden Dam, a distance of 24½ miles.

To Intersect U. S. Highway

At the Pacific end, the trans-isthmian road will intersect with the proposed Pan-American Highway from the United States to South America. Between Texas and the Canal, the Pan-American route now includes about 1,775 miles of paved and all-weather road, 650 miles of dry-weather road, and 825 miles of cart and foot trails.

The 1,000 men now employed on the engineering and construction of the trans-isthmian highway are housed in camps located at three points along the right-of-way. Electric-light plants have been installed so that some of the work can be kept on a 24-hour basis, six days a week.

Panamanian workmen are used extensively for the unskilled labor in clearing and grubbing and other construction operations. Operators for the heavy power equipment, such as the tractor-scrapers, power shovels, and bulldozers have been brought from the United States, because of the need for men skilled in the use of this machinery.

New Radio Model Includes FM Band on Single Dial

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Standard radiocast, short wave, and the new frequency modulation transmissions all from the same circuit within the receiver and tunable through a single dial and set of controls are now offered by the Philco Corporation in its recently introduced 1942 line of radio receivers.

According to David Grimes, Chief Engineer of Philco, the circuit for the three different bands was achieved through the development of a balanced detector tube working in conjunction with a double channel transformer and a special antenna coupling system. This combination Mr. Grimes said, makes possible and simple and practical system of frequency modulation reception, making FM simply another band in the circuit, like other multiple band receivers.

This triple band single-dial tuning also promotes efficiency within the receiver, Mr. Grimes said, for the set uses all of its tubes to receive all of the three bands instead of containing separate circuits each with its own particular set of tubes. In addition Philco claims an exclusive built-in FM aerial arrangement which operates automatically, coming into use instantly when the receiver is set for the FM bands by means of a push button. This arrangement obviates the necessity also for an outside FM antenna, the first time, it is believed, that a built-in receptor has been designed for an FM radio set.

Crosley's "Floating Jewel"

Another development for the 1942 lines of receivers is the Crosley Corporation's new "floating jewel" tone arm for which the company claims improved radio-phonograph reproduction.

The "floating jewel" is mounted at the tip of a light-weight phonograph pickup and is ground to the correct shape, not needle-pointed, according to the announcement, to reproduce with greater fidelity the music which is engraved not only in the bottom of the sound track of a phonograph record but also the side walls. In fact, according to Crosley's claim much of the needle scratch from records results from the worn bottom of the record groove.

The "floating jewel" is incorporated in the new 1942 Crosley radio-phonograph line which was presented publicly to the trade last week.

Crosley claims that needle noise is eliminated, the machine may be played at low volume without chatter or buzz from the needle point and old records which have become worn may be played with quieter reproduction by means of its new tone arm. New records may be played thousands of times without appreciable wear, the company said. Also damage through dropping the needle or scratches caused by accidentally pushing it across a record cannot occur with the floating jewel tone arm.

FCC Takes Licenses

The Federal Communications Commission "cracked down" last week and deprived 13 amateurs of their station licenses for a period of 60 days for violating the FCC's emergency injunction against communicating with amateurs, or "hams," in foreign countries.

Fortunately none of the amateurs, who were detected by the FCC's National Defense Operations Sections, were engaging in "subversive" activities. The FCC rule was promulgated, of course, under national defense, to make the problem of espionage more difficult.

Television Perks Up

Television is getting ready to be active again in accordance with the FCC order permitting commercial programs to be telecast beginning July 1. The National Broadcasting Company has announced that it would begin telecasting 15 hours a week spread over six days from its New York Station on July 1. NBC has also filed application with the FCC for additional commercial stations in Philadelphia and Washington.

NBC said that it does not expect its Philadelphia television station to be ready before July, 1942. A coaxial wide-path cable, already installed, will link the New York and Philadelphia transmitters. A radio relay from Philadelphia is expected to tie in the Washington station with a proposed NBC television network.

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced tentative plans to provide at least 15 hours a week also beginning July 1. This is the minimum schedule permitted by the FCC. The CBS transmitter in the Chrysler Building has been moved to channel No. 2 in the television band which many of the older receivers are not able to dial.

But the Radio Corporation of America, builder of most of the television receivers in the New York area, has announced that it will change over all of its receivers without cost in order to conform to the new operating standards and frequencies.

The only other major television center is in Los Angeles where the Don Lee Network has a station built atop a local mountain sending out programs for lookers-in exclusively.

Food Ministry Tests Concentrated Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERNON, British Columbia—The British Food Ministry has been sent trial shipments of concentrated bars of apples which, if favorably reported on, may be produced for export.

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Russia Admits Line Pierced by Nazis at Three Points

Air raids by opposing armies intensified as Germans claim further advances.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, June 25

Russia admitted that German Panzer divisions were piercing Soviet lines in three places in the northern and central sectors as the three-day-old battle between Europe's largest armies was apparently still in its initial phases.

Intensified aerial activity on both sides was punctuated by assaults on Warsaw, Danzig and Memel on the German side, and on Kiev, Odessa, and Leningrad, on the Russian side.

The Soviet Side

Along the troop-banked battle-front, a Soviet communiqué declared, the Red Army was fighting intensely to check Nazi drives into the Baltic States and old northeast Poland.

The communiqué said the Germans had driven into Sovietized Lithuania in the direction of Siauliai and the capital, Kaunas; into the northern section of Sovietized eastern Poland toward Grodno, Wolkowysk and Kobryn, and into Sovietized southeastern Poland in the direction of Wlodzimierz and Brody.

All these penetrations, whose depth was not specified, were meeting "stiff resistance," the communiqué said. It reported that thrusts in the Siauliai area "have been repelled with heavy losses" and said "counter-attacks of our mechanized units in this direction have destroyed tank formations of the enemy and a mechanized regiment has been entirely annihilated."

Fighting was reported under way in the defense of Grodno, Vilna and Kaunas against German thrusts northeast from East Prussia and into the 200-mile strip of Sovietized Poland north of the vast Pinsk marshes.

Heavy losses also were said to have been inflicted on the Germans in a continuing battle between large tank formations in the Nazi push toward Brody, northeast of Lwow.

Southern Sectors

In the southern sectors, the Russian official communiqué stated that repeated attempts of the German-Rumanian armies to take possesion of Cernauti [on the Prut river in Bucovina which the Red Army took from Rumania last year along with Bessarabia] and gain a foothold on the eastern bank of the River Prut have not been successful."

One Russian war correspondent told of a modern charge of a light brigade, Russian cavalry, supported by Soviet warplanes, which beat back a tank-led attack and won a victory on the Prut River front.

The story from the correspondent for Izvestia, Soviet Government organ, was the first from the Rumanian front and said the attack against Soviet territory developed from the Rumanian town of Falcha.

The dispatch said the light brigade charge drove the attackers back into Rumanian territory and the Soviet forces occupied Falcha.

Reports from Ankara said that combined German-Rumanian forces are meeting almost no opposition in Bessarabia and should complete occupation of the whole province within a week.

The Allied Axis armies earlier were reported to have occupied both Cernauti and Kishmer, capitals respectively of Bucovina and Bessarabia which Soviet Russia obtained from Rumania a year ago by ultimatum.

Major Air Clashes

While both German and Russian reports persisted in reporting mammoth battles of tanks and guns on the long front, neither side gave sufficient details to support these stories. Instead, the major action appeared to be taking place in the air.

Russia claimed the initiative in air warfare, asserting that it had destroyed 381 German planes in three days of fighting losing 374 of its own.

The Red Air Force was reported to have bombed the Rumanian Black Sea base of Constanza and the town of Sulina three times. "Constanza is ablaze," the Russian communiqué said.

Also reported bombed three times in as many days were German-occupied Danzig, Königsberg in East Prussia, and Lublin and Warsaw in the German-dominated Government General of Poland. Gasoline supplies at Warsaw were reported set afire.

The Russians said most of the 374 planes they had lost were destroyed on the ground by Nazi bombers striking at dawn Sunday in the first hours of the war. They claimed the Soviet Air Force shot down 161 German planes in aerial battles and destroyed at least 220 others on bombed German airdromes.

East Prussia Raided

The German communiqué acknowledged that Soviet bombers had raided the East Prussian cities of Königsberg and Memel, destroying some buildings. There were fatalities, it said.

German DNB news-service reports said Helsingfors and almost all the larger cities and towns of Finland were bombed repeatedly by Russian planes today.

Helsingfors alone was said to have undergone four alarms before noon.

DNB described "continuous" flights of Soviet bombers over central, northern and western Finland and said eight of the raiders were shot down. Finland reported its territory had been violated twice by Russian planes.

The Russians said German planes striking from Finland twice raided Soviet territory, once attempting to raid Kronstadt, near Russia's second-largest city, Leningrad. It added that "some units of the German Army tried to cross the Soviet frontier" from Finland.

They reported the Luftwaffe had bombed the Crimean port of Sevastopol twice and said there had been repeated raids on Minsk, capital of the Ukraine; Riga, capital of Sovietized Latvia; and the Latvian port of Libau.

The Russians, with their westernmost cties blacked out each night, emphasized air-raid drills and the need to take shelter during attacks.

Although Germany claimed distinct advantages in the land warfare, the High Command withheld specific details of German operations.

The Russian High Command, on the other hand, gave a detailed picture of its version of land fighting.

Rumania and Finland

The communiqué declared specifically that both Finland and Rumania had lent their territory to the German Army and Air Force for the fight.

"Not only are raids by the German air force carried out from Rumanian territory on Soviet towns and armies," the communiqué said, "but German troops with the co-operation of the Rumanian armies are also conducting a land offensive."

The headlong clash of the two largest armies in Europe was reported heavy in casualties and destruction, with big guns in action and powerful motorized and mechanized divisions following up the first shock of advance units.

German parachutists and communications-wrecking details have been dropped behind the Russian lines, the Soviet communiqué declared. It alleged they were in "the uniform of Soviet militiamen" and said they would be mopped up by special units organized for such behind-the-lines patrolling.

Finnish military experts said reports indicated that virtually the entire Soviet Baltic fleet, including submarines, had been withdrawn toward Kronstadt, Russian naval base near Leningrad.

Coastal vessels here sighted Russian battleships steaming eastward in the gulf of Finland.

One incident was reported in which three large Soviet warships were said to have fled before a small squadron of Nazi torpedo motor boats and minelayers.

By a Staff Artist

Where German and Soviet Armies Struggle for Strategic Advantage

Russian Girls Seek Service at Front

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 25

Russian girls were reported clamoring for admission to the Red Army for service at the front.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, said this was just one example of the surge of patriotism sweeping the country.

The news agency added that the mobilization ordered following upon the German invasion is "going on everywhere in a precise and well-organized manner."

"Everybody," it asserted, "expresses a desire to leave immediately for the front to fight the hateful enemy."

French Industry

PARIS, June 20, Delayed (AP)—An official German spokesman said today French industry is being aided by special shipments from Germany.

He said 10,000 tons of short wool fiber had been sent from Germany for a similar amount of cotton, and that French production of artificial silk had thus risen to 2,500 tons a month.

Attempting to solve a French paper shortage, Germany sent 10,000 tons a month during the first four months of the current year, the spokesman said, and expects to continue shipments at the rate of 6,000 tons a month for the rest of the year.

In order to aid in beet sugar production German authorities are moving Belgian farmers with their families from Belgium to the beet fields in northern France, the spokesman said.

Britain Is Warned Of Ties With Soviet

WINCHESTER, England, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Cyril Garbett, Bishop of Winchester, said today it may be "military common sense" to help Soviet Russia, but Britain should avoid "entangling political treaties with a totalitarian State which has shown itself as cruel and ruthless as Russia and as bitterly hostile to freedom and religion."

The Bishop, who addressed a diocesan conference, said that after listening to the "prophets of doom" he sometimes wondered "if there is anything in our national life worth fighting to preserve."

He added, however, that "defeat would mean utter destruction of much that has been most lovely and most precious in our national life."

Tempo of British Campaign Is Speeded Up in Syria

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, June 25

Britain's drive into Syria appeared likely to take on added significance and scope as German and Russian armies clashed a few hundred miles to the north.

Reports from Vichy stated that Turkey was massing troops along the Syrian frontier where operations between British and French forces are growing in importance daily.

One British column driving on Aleppo, French city and air base in Northern Syria, was earlier reported to be proceeding along the Baghdad-Aleppo railway which follows the Turkish frontier.

British Step Up Drive

British operations in Syria, meanwhile, were stepped up in the air, on the ground and in waters around the Syrian coast.

Palmyra, important city on the oil pipeline in Central Syria, was reported surrounded by British troops.

Merdjayoun, strategic defense point on the route to Beirut, was recaptured by the British.

The British fleet, according to Admiralty reports in London, sank a French destroyer with aerial torpedoes, and damaged two others in fighting with British warships off the Syrian coast.

Successful raids by naval aircraft on the ports of Beirut and Tripoli in Syria and on warships and merchantmen there also were reported by the British.

The air offensive was the biggest the British have sprung yet in the campaign to break the Vichy Government's control in the Levant states.

French Air Base Bombed

French airdromes at Baalbek, Rayak, Talia, and Quesir were raided and the British reported destroying eight French planes on the ground, shooting down two others, and damaging many more.

Allied troops were said to have improved their positions around captured Damascus, but French forces seized Ghozlaniyeh, 12 miles southeast of the capital.

The British reported capturing Katana, 10 miles southeast of the capital, and attacking French artillery positions in the hills nearby.

Merdjayoun, Lebanon, which has changed hands several times in the fighting, was said to have been cleared of French forces. These, the British reported, withdrew to Hasbaye, eight miles northeast. Merdjayoun is 40 miles southwest of Damascus.

British sources here expressed belief that Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, would make his next stand in defense of Beirut at Djezzine, in the mountains 25 miles southeast of the Lebanese capital.

Vichy reports said Djezzine, guardian of one of the roads to Beirut from the south, has been recaptured from the British in hand-to-hand fighting.

Australian troops were said to be engaged in skirmishes in this region and to have pushed up the coast, capturing Chehim and bringing French positions in the vicinity of Damour, 12 miles from Beirut, under artillery fire.

Meanwhile, to speed the occupation of Syria, Britain's Middle East Command was reported in London to have been told to "be guided by military consideration alone."

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson was said to have been given "full authority to take watever measures appear necessary, however drastic."

U. S. Newsmen Safe

ANKARA, Turkey, June 23, delayed (AP)—Two American war correspondents arrived in Ankara by train from Syria today after having been threatened with execution as spies.

Robert Low of Liberty Magazine and Kenneth Downs of International News Service, accredited to the British Middle East Command, had run a gantlet of machine-gun fire at the gates of Damascus and then were ambushed and captured by the French, who treated them as spies.

The journalists said they and the driver were the only men in a truckload of 12 Free French soldiers who survived the ambush unharmed. Nine were killed and two were hurt seriously.

The Americans said they were turned over to French civil authorities and accused of espionage, with a possible death penalty mentioned. They were transported to Beirut, where the United States Consul intervened and quickly won their freedom on condition that they leave Syria immediately.

Canadians Launch Shipbuilding Program

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 25 (AP)—Keels for two destroyers of the "Tribal" class are being laid in Halifax, constituting the first destroyer construction to be attempted in Canada, Munitions Minister C. W. Howe said.

Mr. Howe said two cargo vessels of 4,700 tons each are to be built at Saint John, N. B., and that facilities at both ports are being enlarged.

Home Guards Learn Invasion Lessons Anew

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Revolutionary changes in the tactics and training of 1,750,000 Home Guards now under arms are involved in a summer drive by the British Army to adjust Britain's invasion defenses to the lessons learned in Crete and Greece.

The Royal Air Force already has begun a campaign to bolster airdrome defenses.

The Home Guards' new Commander, Gen. Lord Bridgeman, said the Guards will be taught to forget the rules of "fair play" if German parachutists and troop-carrying planes land in Britain.

He stressed four points for training this summer:

1. Better camouflage for Home-Guard units against dive-bomber attacks.
2. Immediate attack against parachutists as soon as they come within range.
3. Special patrols to prevent parachutists from obtaining arms and ammunition dropped by other parachutes.
4. Breaking up of parachute and plane-borne units before they can organize on the ground.

French Mission Missing on Way To Turkish Capital

ANKARA, June 25 Delayed (AP)—A six-man French diplomatic mission reported to be flying from Vichy to Turkey and Syria was 24 hours overdue today, but the Turkish Foreign Office said the mission probably had turned back en route because of Russo-German developments.

The mission was said to be headed by Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary for the Vice Presidency of the Council. Its purpose in coming to Ankara was not disclosed, although the report was it might seek to arrange a way of escape from Syria for French forces.

Such forces would be interned if they stepped on Turkish soil, but the possibility was suggested that they might cross the frontier unarmed and in civilian clothes.

Collapse of French resistance to the British invasion of Syria is generally expected here to occur within the next 10 days.

[Informed sources in Vichy Tuesday suggested that the reported massing of Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier meant that Turkey might aid Britain by threatening the French mandate from the north while Russia and Germany are preoccupied.]

The REA Formula For Labor Lack

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—The growing shortage of farm labor can be checked if electrified farms are equipped with a washing machine, a refrigerator, and an electric pump.

That was the prescription of Robert B. Craig, Deputy Administrator of the United States Rural Electrification Administration, who characterized the farm labor scarcity as "already acute in some regions, merely threatening in others, but bound to become serious everywhere."

The REA is campaigning for 100,000 new farm bathrooms with running water in 1941, financed by five-year Government loans. All electrical appliances could be financed in this way, he believed.

Strict Rationing of Clothing, Textiles in Unoccupied France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 25 (AP)—The French Government began yesterday strict rationing of clothing and textiles.

The decree published in the official journal required clothing and textile ration cards for all purchases.

Exempted were 46 articles—hats, umbrellas, corsets, gloves, fire or acid protective garments, doll dresses, dogs' coats, tents, and other items.

For everything else cards were issued with 240 points for infants in layettes; 140 points for children up to three years; and 100 points for children over three years and for adults.

On the adult cards only 30 points are made available for immediate use. Twenty additional points may be "unfrozen" before the end of the year but points from 51 to 100 are not valid before Jan. 1, 1942.

Thirty points are required for a man's suit or a woman's dress.

However, a special series of tickets will be made available to permit less favored persons to bring their wardrobe up to the "vital minimum" which consists, according to the law, of two suits, two sets of work clothes, raincoat, sweater, coat, three shirts, two pairs of shorts, six pairs of socks and six handkerchiefs.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 25 (AP)—Officers of the French Foreign Ministry, whether serving at home or abroad, have been forbidden to marry without the approval of the Ministry.

The decree yesterday specified that in no case could approval be given for marriage to a woman who was not a native citizen of France.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 25 (AP)—Ten billion more francs, in effect were made available to the German occupying forces in France yesterday. A decree raised the limit on advances which the Bank of France may make to the Government from 108,000,000,000 (about $2,484,000,000) to 118,000,000,000 francs ($2,724,000,000).

Wodehouse Freed, Germans Disclose

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—P. G. Wodehouse, British author, has been released from a German internment camp and has taken a room in the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, it was disclosed today.

German officials said he was completely free and was continuing with the writing he began while interned.

Mr. Wodehouse was captured by German soldiers in June, 1939, at has villa at Le Touquet, France.

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Finland and Japan in War Spotlight

Finland and Japan held the spotlight among nations reacting to the new conflict between Russia and Germany.

Japan's Cabinet met in extraordinary session, attempting to determine its course with relation to the two belligerents—to whom Japan is almost equally committed.

Finland protested against Russian bombing of Helsingfors, but whether the Finns actually were fighting with Germany against the Soviets was undetermined.

Poland: Divided

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—An authoritative source said last night that Finland had broken off diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish Government.

This source said a note delivered to the Polish Legation in Helsingfors contended that since Poland is being administered partly by Germany and partly by Soviet Russia, the Polish mission in Helsingfors "under the circumstances" had "no practical foundation."

[Reports that Poland and Russia were making common cause against Germany were denied in London as premature.]

Japan: Ponders

TOKYO, June 25 (AP)—Japan's leaders debated in two secret sessions today the Empire's course in the new situation arising from Germany's invasion of Russia and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye later laid the results of the two meetings before Emperor Hirohito.

In some informed quarters, it was believed a decision was reached, but there was no inkling of its nature.

Gen. Eiki Tojo, War Minister, told a meeting of munitions makers that the Japanese Army "is making full preparations for placing the country in a position of perfect security by coping efficiently with the ever-changing international situation." But he failed to indicate what choice Japan would make if it had to decide between Germany and Russia.

The future attitude of the United States, he said, "defies prediction."

He urged the munitions makers to seek greater skill and efficiency and "insure the even flow of munitions by conducting research and improving technique."

It was indicated that legal experts of the Foreign Office were going over Japan's treaties with Germany and Russia word by word to determine Japan's exact obligationsa nd explore possibilities for its future course.

The official position still is that there is no conflict between the two pacts and in Japanese eyes they have equal validity since both bear the Emperor's seal.

Spain: Cheers

MADRID, June 25 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced today it was studying "very carefully" the situation caused by the German-Russian war but maintained silence on the possibility of letting Spanish volunteers take up arms against the Soviet.

A brief communiqué, issued by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer after a special two-day meeting of the Cabinet, said: "The Minister of State gave a report on a communication from the German Government notifying Spain of the war against Russia and the grave and powerful reasons which motivated the Third Reich against Communist Russia.

"The new phase in the European war which presents so important facts was studied carefully and fully."

The Cabinet meeting was accompanied by noisy demonstrations in Madrid and other cities in which crowds led by uniformed Falangists marched through the streets chanting "on to Moscow" and "Falange volunteers against Russia."

The demonstrations reached a climax when more than 10,000 persons assembled outside the German Embassy to applaud the Axis and jeer Russia, from whom the Republicans received aid in the Spanish Civil War.

In addition to studying implications of the German-Russian conflict the Cabinet disposed of numerous domestic matters, including:

1. Appointment of Alisardo Alvarez Perez as Commissioner General of Frontiers.

2. Granting of conditional liberty to 4,850 political prisoners.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The British Government is protesting against a riot outside the British Embassy in Madrid, it was announced today.

Authoritative quarters declared the disturbance involving between 300 and 400 men wearing Falangist uniforms "was carefully organized and staged by Germans."

Turkey: Moves

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 25 (AP)—Informed sources expressed the belief that reported massing of Turkish troops on the Syrian front meant that Turkey might aid Britain by threatening the French mandate from the north while Russia and Germany are preoccupied.

All information reaching French military sources here indicated that the Russians were holding all along the front and the Germans were unable to advance after initial successes along the frontier of Russian-occupied Poland.

Some Frenchmen said they expected no Turkish threat against Syria until Ankara saw whether Russian resistance would be maintained. They cited the traditional friendship between Russia and Turkey and mentioned the decades-old Turkish claim to the northern part of Syria.

Baltic States

By the Associated Press

Berlin officially remained silent on developments in the Baltic States.

"The only situation prevailing in these States now is the military situation and everything else is wholly secondary," the spokesman said.

"That goes for all rumors concerning uprisings in these regions against Russian dominance, or formation of governments. Of course there is no question of Germany recognizing anyone while military operations are under way."

The internal political affairs of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were termed events purely of local character on which Germany expresses no attitude.

There previously had been reports of pro-German revolutions in the Baltic countries, aimed against Russia which occupied them in 1939. These reports have been denied, including denials from Berlin.

Bangkok: Neutral?

TOKYO, June 25 (AP)—A dispatch to the Japanese news agency Domei from Bangkok said it was believed that Thai Government shortly would issue a statement of Thailand's neutrality toward the German-Soviet war.

Finland: At War?

HELSINGFORS, June 25 (AP)—Finland's government will tell Parliament in an emergency session tonight what measures the nation will take "against Soviet aggression," it was authoritatively stated.

[In Berlin an authorized spokesman said Finland had already declared a state of war with Russia.]

Soviet Russia meanwhile hurled an air offensive against Finland today and the Finns made a second sharp protest to Moscow against what they called the Soviet's unprovoked attack.

The official Finnish position is that the Republic not only is fulfilling its treaty obligations with the U. S. S. R. to the letter, but even is granting the Soviet special concessions in order to foster friendlier relations.

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—The Finnish and German peoples doubtless regard themselves as allies in the German fight against Russia, an authorized spokesman said today.

The attitude of the Finnish Government toward the operations in the East still remained undefined, but more essential in the German view was the common interest of the peoples.

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The Rome radio said in a broadcast heard here by NBC said that Finnish soldiers are definitely fighting beside the Germans on a front stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Baltic Sea.

Danes: Return

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—The official news agency, DNB, in a dispatch from Copenhagen, said the Danish Foreign Office had directed its Minister and staff in Moscow to return to Denmark.

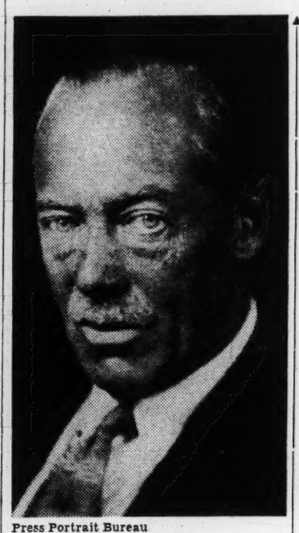
Dutch: Approve

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Refugee Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in a radiocast to her people yesterday said her Government had decided to fight "by the side of the Russian people" despite its hatred of Bolshevism.

"We may never forget," she said, "that we reject absolutely the principles and practices of Bolshevism but we are full of compassion for the Russian people who have to undergo such a terrible ordeal."

She "welcomed" the British Empire's statesmanship in the approach to the new conflict and asked the Dutch people to fight the Nazi foe to "the utmost capacity."

British Name New Minister To Vital Post in Washington



Press Portrait Bureau

Ronald Ian Campbell

Former British Minister to Yugoslavia, who has been named Minister to the United States to succeed Sir Gerald Campbell, who has been appointed Director-General of all British information services in the United States.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Ronald Ian Campbell, until recently British Minister to Yugoslavia, was appointed yesterday to be Minister in Washington, succeeding Sir Gerald Campbell.

Sir Gerald recently was named Director-General of all British information services in the United States with headquarters in New York.

Nevile Montagu Butler was appointed head of the American Department of the Foreign Office.

The new Minister to Washington will become a Sir before leaving to take his job. His name appeared in the recent King's birthday honors list but the knighthood has not yet been bestowed by the King.

Other appointments announced were:

Sir Noel Hughes Havelock Charles as Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding Sir Geofrey Cox.

Ralph Clarmont Skrine Stevenson as Minister at Uruguay, succeeding E. Millington Drake.

Oliver Charles Harvey, former Minister in Paris, to be principal Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister.

John Balfour as Minister at the Lisbon Embassy.

Leslie Charles Hughes-Hallett as Minister-Resident in Quito, Ecuador, succeeding G. H. Bullock.

Swedish Neutrality Seen Endangered

Continued from Page 1

hausted. Cattle and other livestock had virtually disappeared over large areas, either through seizure by the Russians, destruction by the Finns to keep them from the Russians, or premature slaughter by the Finns or immediate food requirements.

By spring of this year the food situation in Finland had become acute Dispatches to Stockholm newspapers from Helsingfors told of the disappearance of white bread from the Finnish table, a complete lack of meat, shortages of potatoes, butter, milk, eggs and almost every other commodity. About the only food still available in adequate quantities was fish and here the variety was pretty well limited to the lowly smelt (stroemming). Traveling between Stockholm and Gothenburg on a Swedish train the writer shared a compartment with a businessman from Helsingfors who told of his great joy at being in a land where no one was hungry.

Extent of Co-operation

Thus there was no great surprise in Sweden when Finland reluctantly began to yield to increasing German pressure. The effect of the Nazi demands was first noted in German "assistance" in construction of a new Mannerheim Line along the Russian frontier. Then the Finns consented to the passage of unarmed German troops through Finland en route between occupied Norway and the Reich. This was no more than Sweden herself had permitted.

A rapid sequence of events during May, however, gave Sweden its first real understanding of the degree to which Finland had been forced to "co-operate" with Germany. First came the report that Finland had agreed to exclusive German development of the nickel deposits in the Petsamo area. Then came word that several German troop transports had landed at the Finnish port of Abo with several thousand Nazi soldiers.

Officially the Swedes accepted Finnish denials of the troop landings, but privately they accepted the reports at their face value. It was then believed in Sweden, however, that the Germans were merely strengthening their troop concentrations in Arctic Norway for the expected attack on the British Isles.

It is undoubtedly because of German activity in the Petsamo area that all other foreigners—excepting Swedes until a few weeks ago—have been excluded from that region for many months. It is not true, however, as has been reported elsewhere, that Germany has already obtained large quantities of nickel from the Petsamo deposits for the simple reason that exploitation of those deposits has yet to begin. But when the mines are ready for operation—probably early this fall—they will be under German control, according to terms of an agreement published in Swedish newspapers. There has been no official Finnish denial of this reported agreement.

Swedish industry is crying for nickel and cannot obtain it overseas. Thus there were many in Sweden who were disappointed to learn that they no longer need expect early supplies of the metal from Finnish mines. This disappointment was softened by the realization that there are no smelters in Scandinavia capable of extracting nickel from the Petsamo ore.

Can Stand Alone

Sweden can and undoubtedly will continue hopefully to follow the road of neutrality alone, but it had hoped to have Finland's company and hoped, too, that the encroachment of war along its western frontier would not be complicated by the presence of belligerent forces in Finland. These hopes were not based solely on wishful thinking. While aware of the strong desire in Finland for revenge against Russia, the Swedes knew, too, that the Finns hated Nazi Germany because of its assistance to the Soviet in dealing Finland the knockout blow.

Shocked by the German-Russian pact, Sweden was nonetheless led by it to believe that there was no prospect of an early war immediately to the east of her. Only a few weeks ago a Swedish Foreign Ministry official expressed to the writer the opinion that Joseph Stalin would prove to be the "Super Quisling"—that the dictator of the Soviets had "sold out" to Herr Hitler. It was an opinion shared by many in Sweden, but the Swedes were not the first people to be astonished by Nazi duplicity.

Obviously Sweden's predicament becomes more serious with the presence of German armed forces in Finland, if only for geographical reasons. If present German "friendship" for Finland follows the course it has in other lands, the Swedish situation will become increasingly grave. But Sweden is too accustomed by now to the presence of danger to alter her course.

The fact that Russia has long been regarded as Sweden's traditional enemy gives no reason for belief that the Swedes will now abandon their neutrality in favor of a Nazi Germany which they detest.

Mr. Moe's article is the seventh of a series.

More U. S. Aid to China

Continued from Page 1

Japan completely out of the Axis camp. If this is a possibility it would be worth enough to the Allied cause to justify some diversion of airplanes from the Atlantic to the Pacific crossing. Any sacrifice of this kind which could free both the British and American fleets for service in the European zone would be well worth making.

These new views are based on the following considerations:

Russia is now in the military sense an ally of Britain. There is nothing in the German attack on European Russia which weakens Russian forces in Siberia. Russia has always maintained its eastern and western military establishments as separate commands. Japanese forces in Manchuria are not relieved by Germany's attack. On the contrary they must be increasingly on the alert.

Further, Russia's Siberian forces include a powerful air force at Vladivostok which exists as a constant and terrifying threat to Japan's big cities. Any hostile Japanese move against Anglo-American interests in the Far East can now be counted on to release that air weapon against Japan.

More Pressure on Japan

This is only a small part of the increased pressure which Russia's participation in the war puts on Japan. Japan has been leaning heavily in recent months on increasing military aid from Germany. German technicians and German armaments machinery has been moving into Japan. Japan in turn has been selling more and more to Germany, deriving from this trade the only good business which it has been doing for years. That assistance from Germany and that trade is suddenly cut off.

A third main point. The Japanese move against the Netherlands East Indies has been waiting for some striking German victory in the Mediterranean as a "go-ahead" signal. That signal is much less likely to come now that Germany is tangling with Russia on the longest war front in military history.

With these new considerations added to the heavy losses and approaching exhaustion of Japanese forces in China, it is felt in quarters here which are pushing for increased China aid that this is the golden opportunity to impress on Japan both the error and the futility of its Axis alignment.

Russia's Resources

A very practical reason affecting China points to the same conclusion. While no one knows how great Russia's war resources may be, it is necessary to play it safe and assume that Russian aid to China will be reduced by Russia's own needs. To sustain President Roosevelt's policy of aiding China it would be necessary for the United States at least to make up for reductions in Russian aid.

There is a group in the State Department which would use the situation as an opportunity to offer an olive branch to Japan and welcome negotiations for new trade treaties and other such elements of appeasement. It is conceivable that this group may try to whittle down the increased-aid-to-China policy. But it seems to be a minority group and it can be stated that most influential opinion both at the State Department and around the White House takes for its text President Roosevelt's statement in his fireside talk of May 27 that aid to China is being increased side by side with aid to Britain.

Up to Japan

The majority opinion, which enjoys the President's confidence, feels that any appeasement move will have to come from Japan itself. If Japan is far sighted enough to realize that a German victory would do their country just about as much good as it is doing Italy today then, it is felt, Japan may emerge from its present state of uncertainty to the realization that its Axis policy has been fostering the very menace which is most likely to turn against Japan whenever it has sufficient power.

Should Japan evolve such realistic appreciation of the future and decide before it is too late to abandon its aid to Germany, it might find a friendly reception here, of course, always assuming also that it is willing to abandon its aggressions in China.

British King Toasted, Then 'Red' Armies

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—After a toast to the King at the national defense luncheon here today the Chairman, Lord Nathan, offered a toast to "the success of the Russian armies." Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, replied thanking the assemblage for "the way the toast was received."

Some of the guests thought they detected irony in the Ambassador's remark, for the audience, made up largely of conservatives and soldiers, had been unenthusiastic in receiving the toast. Many had remained seated.

Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was to have been guest of honor but had been moved down the table in a last-minute change and his place given to Ambassador Maisky.

U. S. Consuls Ready To Leave Germany

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—The American Embassy informed the German Foreign Office today that United States consulates have been instructed to get their personnel ready to return home by way of Lisbon and to apply for exit visas.

Germany recently asked that all United States consuls in Germany and German-occupied territories be closed.

The consulates have been ordered to suspend all activity except for the urgent protection of American citizens and American property, the Embassy said.

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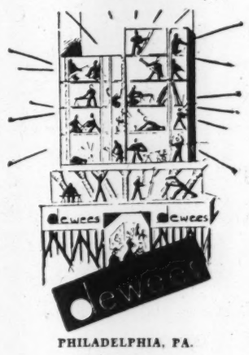

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

'Be Yourself,' Is Plea Of Brigance

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brigance expected me. Yet when I opened the door of his office there was no one in sight. It was rather intriguing, sitting in a strange office wondering what its occupant would be like. So far I knew him only through his clothes—the spectator and active sports fashions for which he is famous.

His "summer 1941" collection, shown by Lord & Taylor, has been created around four major silhouettes—the baroque, a new type of drapery that is completely seamless, which circles the arm and softens the bustline; the shadow silhouette, a new perpendicularly cut two-piece in a light and deep tone of the same color; the cummerbund waistline, meticulously smooth and fitted; and the "waistcoat" bathing suit, which is just what the word implies.

Has Deep Feeling for Color

Judging from his deep feeling for color, and his sensitive use of color in this collection, I felt reasonably sure he could be no ogre. Ogres are generally quite drab; and they don't as a rule live in such compact and simple offices. The brown felt hat, immaculate chamois gloves, and tightly rolled umbrella with bamboo handle had evidently been laid down quite gently. They were the only things in the room that said anything that was in the least personal—except a generous three-drawer file marked distinctly, "Sketches," "Business," "Supplies." All three words were indicative of Tom Brigance, saying in their inaudible way, "Brigance is an artist. Brigance is extremely orderly. Brigance is particular about little things. And he's not far away."

In a moment he came in unobtrusively, a friendly smile in his brown eyes—eyes that seemed particularly wide open, seeing everything and seeing it intelligently. In his pleasant southern way—for Brigance is still the Texan in the soft drawl of his voice—he made me quite at home; and we were well along with our chat before I remembered that after all this was an interview, and searched for my pencil and notes.

Brigance is one of Lord & Taylor's special designers—a bright feather in the already feathered cap of Dorothy Shaver: whose broad vision, before the eclipse of the French couture, established American design on a sound footing, bringing some of our finest designers into clear focus. As Brigance expressed it, "Lord & Taylor and Dorothy Shaver will go down in history as the first strong influence exerted on behalf of the American designer. This influence not only gave him credit for his work, but stretched out the warm hand of appreciation and encouragement, supplying that heartening touch which all artists and creative workers seem so desperately to need."

Retains His American Perspective

Tom Brigance spent just enough time working with the French High Couture in Paris to come to understand and value its fine artistic qualities, but not long enough to lose his own keen American perspective. He knows how the French work—knows their technique, their pursuit of clever buttonmakers, their ingenious use of artificial flowers, their painstaking cooperation with fabric designers and manufacturers, and their demand for perfection of execution down to the minutest detail. But remaining an American, he has been able to respond to the beat of the American tempo; and to incorporate in his designs just enough Continental influence to give variety while yet maintaining the practicality and freshness which American women demand in their sports clothes.

"I feel," he said frankly, "that today American women are wide-awake. I observe no nostalgic backward glances in the direction of Paris. American women are awake to their own possibilities. They are American—and want to look like Americans. Our climate, activities, the varied ways of life in different parts of the country call for unique American styles. American women expect to look like themselves; and to do it well."

Brigance had much to say on the subject of mass production. He likes its breadth and scope, its vast possibilities for the spread of good things. He is all for it. "The masses want the good things, and why shouldn't they have them?" he exclaimed with enthusiasm. "Think what quantity production of good things can mean to the women on farms or in small far-away villages throughout the country. Mass production should go a long way towards elevating the public's taste.

Stick to Your Type

"There are no women in the world lovelier than our American women. And their great charm is their freshness," Brigance continued. "They have a clean root—a clear beginning unsmothered by decay and the mounting mould of tradition. And there is no excuse for any American woman not looking like her best self. Smartness does not require great quantities of time, these days. Stores do such a fine job in organizing women's clothes, and shopping is so much less trouble than it was years ago, that a woman has only to organize herself, learn to analyze and understand her own type, and stick to the clothes that suit her. I would urge every woman—don't try to be some other type. Be yourself, and be it gracefully, without self-consciousness. It's so silly for a woman in a small village, for instance, to get herself up as if she were spending her time attending diplomatic teas in Washington. Let her be the most charmingly and suitably dressed woman in her little town, instead. In other words—be yourself: and don't be self-conscious about it."

Brigance believes that American women are too often self-conscious. If we'll overcome this, he tells us, we'll find our wings.

Wide World; Charmante Studio, Inc.

Knit Them Now to Wear in the Fall

Top left—Take this snappy angora pullover back to school with you in the fall. It looks almost like a black sleeveless sweater. Its white sleeves are joined with a green band of cable stitch which recurs at the neckline. Lower left—An interesting basket-weave pattern is used on the blouse of this one-piece dress. Developed in brown, russet, or green, it will be found ideal for the first crisp days of October. Lower right—Colorful flowers are embroidered on the wide cable stripes of this sporty jacket. The full shoulders give it a jaunty air. It is knitted of downy white shetland yarn. Top right—This Button-Up Bag, designed by Frilo, offers a good solution to your summer bag problem. A white toyo purse with a wooden frame, it comes with a reversible slip cover, white piqué on one side and a gay print or stripe on the other. You can buy extra covers or make them yourself.

California Couturiers Design Tailored Clothes for All Occasions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Since the days of the silent movies, California has had a reputation for sartorial exoticism. A small percentage of freak clothes is still about, but the number of sane and sensible clothes is overwhelmingly greater. Especially interesting among these are the tailored outfits which combine utility with the new freedom of movement so much in demand this year.

Howard Greer, Irene of Bullock's, Arthur Pasterre, Irene Bury, and Eddie Schmidt, five of California's leaders in the field of custom-made clothes, each has a different way of approaching the problems of the new couture.

For the Busy Woman

Pasterre says his clothes reflect the spirit of the modern woman. He tailors things not for the business but for the busy woman—a woman who drives a big car, engages in strenuous sports, and is a man's equal in business. Such a woman demands handsome but easy-fitting clothes. And these clothes, Mr. Pasterre says with a sigh, take a great deal of material. That in turn makes them more expensive, but no less serviceable; for, according to him, a good custom-made suit will serve at least six years. Of course the style changes from year to year, but in a conservative suit there isn't much changing to be done. "Skirts," he says, "go up, and go down; and sometimes they do not go anywhere." The changes then come in the shoulder and waist, and clothes built on his generous principle always have an extra inch to be nipped in or let out.

But if Pasterre advocates sufficient roominess for freedom of motion, Irene Bury speaks for classic simplicity. A California girl has a horror of overdressing, she says, yet she must be well-dressed at all times. One suit, then, has to answer many calls to duty. California distances are to a large extent responsible for the versatility of California's tailored clothes. When a girl attends a morning Club meeting in the home town, and then drives 150 miles for a tea in the afternoon, as is often the case, she is not likely to have time to change her clothes. A festive dress appropriate for the afternoon function would be wrong in the morning, but a tailored dress or suit will be right for either occasion.

Also, a tailored outfit possesses a great degree of convertibility. Add a lapel pin, and change to a dressier hat, and—presto—from a station wagon casual, the dress changes to an urban cosmopolite.

Tailored but Not Mannish

Irene of Bullock's, who crosses the tailored with the softly imaginative, is especially clever with these magic-change touches. She can create a severely tailored suit and still keep it from looking mannish. Suits with Chinese tunics; suits with glowing pins worn on their great pockets; suits with long, fitted waistlines—these are some of her ideas. Her love for studied details keeps these severe things soft and feminine. And Irene uses much detail: interesting necklines, carved buttons, side or front slit skirts. She was among the first to use the dolman sleeve and the great square collar convertible into a monkish hood.

Preaches "Colorful" Tailoring

Howard Greer, who is famed for his go-anywhere-dresses, preaches "colorful" tailoring. An all-purpose dark dress with a pencil-slim silhouette, so appropriate on Fifth Avenue, is out of place with the California landscape, he says. California's deserts and sandy hills need the complement of color, he thinks.

Whether for daytime or evening, these California couturiers interpret tailored clothes in their individual ways, yet they all work around one basic principle. Whatever the differences of detail and execution, all these clothes are practical and wearable. T. A.

Keep Your House Cool With Plants and Bamboo

By Jack Sheldon Arnold

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the summer, the housekeeper's fancy quickly turns to thoughts of keeping the family cool about the collar, and every other little place. While most of the major jobs, such as storing rugs and digging out slip covers, have been accomplished, many of us haven't got around to the bits and pieces that add so much to everyone's comfort during the dog days.

In choosing your fabrics for slip covers we hope you have blocked that urge for "cheerful chintzes," since brilliant floral patterns have as stifling an effect as a large woman done up in too much figured chiffon and make-up. Simple patterns, or solid colors in off-tones of the cool colors, will tie a weight to the rising mercury. Gray greens and blues, lime, sand, and chartreuse, touches of coral and yellow are all good. Don't go in for true greens, but use the tones you see under the shade trees in the country.

Simple Floor Coverings

If summer floor coverings are a problem (and it does seem extravagant to invest in expensive rugs you'll use only in the summer—and much more extravagant to buy the very cheap variety), there are the string rugs from Puerto Rico. These rugs, which were originally intended to be thrown over the saddles of Puerto Rican ponies, come in white mostly, although some are dyed. The cost is nominal and they'll last practically as long as you will. Give them a shake every day, and when they're soiled, toss them into the laundry bag. As a matter of fact, after a few launderings their appearance is improved. When fall comes, don't tuck them away, but use them as hearthrugs, as extra bedroom rugs, or as bath mats. They're grand to curl bare toes in.

As the rugs are a little over a yard square, they may best be used as scatter rugs, although the long nap will cover any seams if you wish to fasten them together. If your floors are good, use them as scatter rugs, for the bare waxed surface of the wood itself is cooling—and, besides, the bare floor requires little care other than a quick going over with an oiled dust mop.

If you've hesitated to remove your draperies because you haven't venetian blinds, you are not lost. Do take them down. It will give them a rest and yourself a change. Have them cleaned before storage, for preservation's sake, and you'll love them all over again in the fall.

For Those Bare Windows

Now for those bare windows. Have them washed and polished until they rival your wedding-gift rock crystal. Scrub the woodwork until it's spotless. And then hie yourself to the nearest department store to buy some split bamboo blinds. They'll cost only about a dollar in the natural color, and that, we think, is the most attractive.

While you're shopping, stop in at the nearest 10-cent store for inexpensive wall brackets and flower pots. In most dime stores there is a flower and plant counter, so grab yourself an armful of ivy—you'll need it later. Having hung your blinds, place your wall brackets around the window frames at uneven, but balanced intervals. Fill the pots with the ivy, or vines (sweet potatoes are lovely—and you know how much they cost!), and you'll feel the trade winds in your hair.

If there is a door you'd like to keep open for air circulation but wish to mask for privacy, buy another bamboo blind, only this time in a six-foot width. Stand it on its side—that is, with the slats running vertically, brace and weight it with plywood, and place it in front of the doorway. Hang some plants on it and you've got an efficient and decorative screen.

Bank the Fireplace

While we're on the subject of plants, try banking the fireplace opening with potted ferns. With an occasional sunning, plenty of watering, and some plant food, they'll do better than you'd think. And instead of being reminded of those roaring winter fires, you'll think of a cool mountain spring.

All this may sound as if we're advocating turning your house into a tropical jungle, but the chances are you'll have only one or two of the problems that can be solved by using house plants and bamboo. And the combination is versatile, effective, and inexpensive.

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The Home Forum

The Little Mary Goes Railroading

IN BULGARIAN, "the little Mary" was "Micheto." I mean, that is what her friends called her, though her real name was Maria. It certainly is a long way from Maria to Micheto, a way leading through great love and admiration.

I don't believe anyone would be called Maria in Bulgaria, unless she were a queen or a pompous prima donna. If you liked a Bulgarian Mary at all, you'd call her Mariika, meaning "little Mary"—like Susie for Susan. If she were your little sister or your little daughter, you'd call her Miche—which you might translate "dear little Mary." If she were utterly and altogether special, you might get in the habit of calling her Micheto, meaning "the dear little Mary," that is the "one and only dear little Mary." The "to," meaning "the," is a title of intimate distinction, won by special people from captivated hearts. Our Mary had won that title—she was "Micheto."

She was also called "Popcheto," although not so often and not so affectionately. Mary's father was a Protestant pastor, of whom there are few in Bulgaria. Most clergymen there are Eastern Orthodox priests. They're called "popes" by the people. Mary's father was also called a pope. And Mary was given the nickname of Popche or Little Pope. Since she was a special little pope, she was called Popcheto.

When we knew her, she didn't strike us as being particularly small, nor especially pastorial. Several girls in her class were smaller, many were meeker. Micheto was anything but frail. She was robust, bouncing, buxom and radiant with energy. She lived for a year in our home along with a whole class of Bulgarian girls, and was dearly loved by all her companions.

Life seemed to her a kind of whimsical holiday. She smiled or laughed at every aspect of it. But without the slightest trace of cynicism or superciliousness. Rather with tenderness, joy, and exuberance. She liked life and was not afraid of it. Her laughs didn't cover a feeling of frustration or failure, but expressed happiness in being part of a good world.

There were songs in her laugh and stars in her smile. Her presence drove worries away.

She liked the things about her. As the "pope's" daughter, she had spent much of her life in villages and she loved village scenes. She revelled in flowers and animals; she rejoiced in sunshine and rain, in the sight of fruit, the smell of newly-plowed soil or of newly-mown hay, in the sound of birds or calves or lambs or home-made flutes. She loved to go barefooted and also to feel the wind in her hair. She was lively and unconventional, but also loyal. The teachers thought she was too undignified and noisy and always feared she might be "up to something"; but they, too, were fond of her. They liked to tell one another of Micheto's latest pranks.

However, one of her pranks was anything but pleasing to me. We were off on a rather long class excursion, seeing Bulgaria. Our big household, which was run by the girls themselves, had, by careful planning and useful economies, saved up quite a sum of money; so we took a trip through the country, which is one of the most beautiful in Europe. The state railroad gave us group tickets at fifty per cent reduction, so we were able to go a long way on little. The girls had chosen one of their own number as treasurer, another as quartermaster, and a third as general manager. My gracious lady and I, young missionary teachers, were responsible for the group, but tried to make our supervision as little felt as possible. Still, even though the venture was a grand, protracted picnic, I realized that the reputation of our school, Bulgarian traditions, and our own positions, as two dozen well-meaning, self-respecting human beings, required conduct from us all that would leave an inspiring impression among the people with whom we came in contact. Consequently, as leader of the group, I occasionally had to say: "Don't do this" and "Don't do that."

My chief torrent of don't-saying came at a railroad junction, called Big Upper Oak. Why it was named that, I don't know. Where the hamlets of Little Upper Oak or Big Lower Oak or Little Lower Oak were, I don't know. I couldn't see any of them. In fact, I couldn't even see Big Upper Oak, where we were supposed to be. It looked like a railroad junction in a cornfield. There were lots of tracks, many freight cars, a station, and several warehouses—but no village.

The year was at spring. We had just passed through Bulgaria's unique rose fields; we had seen myriads of men and women working in the plains and valleys; flocks and herds dotted the hillsides; flaming poppies and blue bachelor buttons gleamed from the patches of ripening wheat; a spirit of exuberant freedom vibrated over the land. The centuries had concentrated in that morning, all the continents centered in that place, and each one of us wished that nature might pick him up on the wings of a lilting, sweeping song.

When a group of excursionists are in such a mood, they find a wait between trains at an obscure station irksome. Our girls didn't know what to do. But Micheto soon showed some of them what they could do. They could help switch the freight cars. So she and Raina and Radka and Reshka rushed out onto the tracks. A number of railroad men were working with two little switch engines, shunting "empties" from one track to another, and building up long freight trains to dispatch down the line. The little engines would give the desired cars a push and send them coasting along the rails to join their fellows at the appointed places. As the cars went rolling back and forth, they were wonderful objects to ride on. They made you think of scooters or roller skates.

So our girls began railroading. They would jump onto the steps of a car or take hold of a little ladder running up the side of a car and then go sailing down the tracks, awaiting the delightful moment when their car would bump into some other. It was the chance of a lifetime.

But it was also dangerous and it was confusing to the railroad men. Above all, it was against the law. Bulgaria has laws against girls—or anybody else—darting over railroad tracks and plunging about on empty freight cars.

I didn't care so much about the sanctity of law at that moment, but I was distressed to see our girls seeking enjoyment in a way that placed our whole excursion in an exceedingly embarrassing position. So I hastily gathered my four wayward maidens into the fold. I seem to recall that I used vigorous language and made my orders sound fiercely peremptory. My stern attitude was in painful contrast to the halcyon spirit of the moment and place.

To make matters still worse, the railroad men assembled and told the girls how foolish they had been. We marched them off toward the station, almost as though they were under guard. Before we got there, the station-master strode out to meet us. He, too, had seen the girls and was in quite a fury. At first he scolded me, then he scolded the girls, and he ended by telling them they were under arrest. He actually drew up a document, an "Akt" of accusation, which he made us all sign and he took each girl's home address. Then he put Micheto and her three irrepressible companions in a room and told them they'd have to stay there till our train came. He assured them that, as station-master, he was also chief of police.

At first the girls felt angry and subdued. Then heroic. They had the distinction of actually being arrested. They had just been studying Byron in school—every Bulgarian loves Byron. Micheto had Radka, Raina, and Reshka sit on the floor, as she paced back and forth reciting dramatically "The Prisoner of Chillon." Then they sang half-a-dozen glowing revolutionary Bulgarian songs of freedom and ended by repeating a famous long poem by Ivan Vazoff, the national poet, about a revered Bulgarian hero, Christo Botieff, crossing the Danube to free his country from the Turks. Christo Botieff was the Bulgarian Patrick Henry and George Washington. This was the most enthusiastic and moving literary hour I had yet experienced. I thought we might arrest all the girls in school, so as to arouse a vital interest in literature.

Finally the hour for our train approached. The little station bell rang once, then twice, then thrice and we knew our train had already passed the last signal post. The station-master came and gave the girls a short, fatherly talk and let them out. His fury had gone and so had their bravado.

"Now, Mr. Station-Master, can't you tear up the 'Akt' of accusation?" Micheto asked. "We didn't mean to do anything bad."

"No," he answered simply. "That's official. I can't tear it up. I had to do my duty. I work for the state. You have been singing revolutionary songs about the men who made our state free. They did their duty. I hope you will, too."

It was a rather solemn moment. The girls were resentful. "Pravi se vazhen (He makes himself important)," one declared. "Sour Puss!" said another. But they couldn't laugh it off. They remembered that experience. The Big Upper Oak became proverbial in our home; it inspired resolution.

When the girls had a hard task to perform, they used to say: "Big Upper Oak," and do it. I hope they still do.

R. H. MARKHAM

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LANDSCAPE IN SUNLIGHT": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

"LANDSCAPE IN SUNLIGHT" is an early work by Camille Pissarro. It is dated 1874 by the artist and depicts part of the countryside at Pontoise, where he was accustomed to stay. The picture is of unusual interest, both as a fine example of Pissarro's early style and because it shows the influence of the English landscape painters, notably Constable and Turner, whom Pissarro had studied and admired during his stay in London at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. Furthermore, nearly all of his paintings dated before 1870 were destroyed in his absence by the Germans who were billeted in his house at Louveciennes, so that few examples of his early period remain.

When Pissarro began to paint, about 1855, the academic tradition still prevailed, exemplified in the work of men like Meissonier, Gerome, Cabanel, and Bouguereau. The public, accustomed to classical, historical, and literary themes, would not accept the pictures of Pissarro, Manet, Monet, Degas, and Renoir, who drew their subjects from contemporary life and made bold and startling experiments in technique. Consequently, a long and bitter struggle was waged by these men against complacency and ridicule before they were finally accepted. Pissarro, in particular, who was dependent on his painting for his livelihood, bore serious hardships.

There is nothing fanciful or literary to be found in Pissarro's landscapes. Instead, they show a profound sympathy with nature and a simplicity and directness of vision. Frequently, he places small figures in his landscapes, like the man on horseback and the woman and child in this canvas. He has confined himself to tones of gray-green and blue, which are enlivened by touches of pink, white, and brown. Broad surfaces are covered with a single color, and the paint is applied rather thickly, so that the whole effect is one of richness and depth, of sunlight and shadow.

H. H. A.

Words of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY A PATHWAY has been brightened and many a burden made lighter by true words gently spoken. Words of good cheer, loving-kindness, patience, and spiritual understanding dispel doubt, fear, discouragement. They spread peace and often inspire true achievement.

But of words that are spoken and written there seems to be no end. Indeed, words play so large a part in the affairs of men that there is great necessity for guarding and defending our thinking against invasion by aggressive suggestions of evil, which are the enemies of health, freedom, and peace. Our thoughts should be pure, honest, just, fearless, kind, and true, before they are expressed in words. And great is the need for earnest prayer that our thoughts may take form in words that will bear good fruit. David said (Psalms 19:14), "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

The master Christian, Christ Jesus, who pointed the way for all people, spoke gracious words of comfort and healing—words of eternal Life. He acknowledged no power, wisdom, or works that were not of the Father; neither did he accept the belief of life, intelligence, and substance as existent in matter. He never recommended material remedies for the healing of sickness and disease. He said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

The true method of guarding and defending one's thinking against the aggressive suggestions that lie, rob, destroy, and make sick is clearly shown in Christian Science, and the student of this Science learns to demonstrate the power of the Word in overcoming sickness and sin as did Christ Jesus.

The inspired words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are replete with love, beauty, healing, and spiritual instruction for all mankind. Based on the teachings of Jesus, her words unveil the import of the Scriptures and reveal the law of God, good. On page 354 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written, "The words of divine Science find their immortality in deeds, for their Principle heals the sick and spiritualizes humanity."

At an annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, as recorded on page 39 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mrs. Eddy, the president spoke of her in the following words: "We remember her graciousness and dignity. We recall the harmonious tones of her gentle voice. Our hearts were thrilled by her compassion, and the memory lives with us."

A world of thanksgiving and praise is due to God for divine Science; and Christian Scientists revere Mrs. Eddy for the purity and self-sacrifice which enabled her to give to the world words of Truth and Life.

How much happier is the day wherein evil speaking and angry, scornful, backbiting words have had no part! How much sweeter is rest when no memory of cunningly devised words of propaganda, criticism, contention, pride, self-seeking rise up; when no rejoicing in another's mistakes, failure, or misfortune mars or disturbs one's peace and calm. We speak those things which we have entertained in thought; and when we speak words of kindness, courtesy, generosity, helpfulness, and joy, we are praising God, magnifying good, and bringing it into our experience. When we rehearse or discuss faults, wickedness, bodily ailments and symptoms, and prophesy sickness and calamity, we are sowing seeds of strife and dissension, sin, disease, and death. Thus we break the First Commandment, magnify evil, and bring it into our experience. So let us be fair to ourselves and others by striving to speak only those words that most clearly and beautifully declare the real identity of all as sons of God.

One who was the victim of a quick temper was striving to overcome this ugly trait. One day, however, the old habit asserted itself and angry words were spoken to a member of her household. Immediately she was sorry and expected a deserved rebuke. But with evidently no thought of condemnation, her companion replied: "That's the first time I've seen you angry for a long time. You're doing very well, and I don't believe you will be angry again." Truly these were life-giving words of helpfulness, appreciation, and encouragement, which destroyed anger and restored confidence and peace.

One who manifests wisdom, understanding, and forgiveness depicts all men in their true being as perfect, lacking no good thing. He speaks words that glow with love and healing. Such were the words our Master spoke, and he said (Matthew 24:35), "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Encounter

The bright eye of a bird now suddenly
Meets mine in candid greeting. He speaks to me
With such precision in his tone, such pure
And careful accent, I am almost sure
Of his meaning—through no clumsy currency
Of words, but by a more direct and free
Exchange. It just eludes me; I do not dare
To breathe as he repeats it. Even the air
Around us seems suspended, waiting, still—
And then I put out my hand as a questioner will,
A tiny unthinking move, but he has seen.
He is gone, in a lift of color against the green.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Cuvinte de Adevăr

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

MULTE CĂRĂRI fost-au luminate și multe greutăți au fost ușurate de cuvinte pline de adevăr rostite cu blândețe. Cuvinte de încurajare, de bunătate afectuoasă, răbdare, și înțelegere spirituală, risipesc îndoiala, frica, descurajarea. Ele aduc pace și de multe ori inspiră adevărate realizări.

S-ar părea însă că numărul cuvintelor rostite și scrise este fără sfârșit. In adevăr, cuvântul joacă un rol așa de mare în treburile omului încât este mare nevoie de a ne păzi și apăra gândirea contra invaziei de sugestiuni agresive ale răului, cari sunt inamicii sănătății, libertății, și a păcii. Gândurile noastre trebue să fie curate, oneste, drepte, neînfricoșate, bune, și sincere, înainte de a fi rostite în cuvinte. Și mare este nevoia de rugăciuni serioase pentru ca gândurile noastre să se transforme în cuvinte ce vor da fructe bune. David a spus (Psalmi 19:14), "Primește cu bunăvoință cuvintele gurii mele, și cugetele inimii mele, Doamne, Stinca mea și Izbăvitorul meu!"

Domnul Creștin, Hristos Isus, care a arătat tuturor oamenilor calea, a grăit cuvinte plăcute de încurajare și tămăduire—cuvinte de Viață eternă. El nu a recunoscut putere, înțelepciune, sau opere ce nu purced de la Tatăl; nici nu a acceptat crezarea că viața, inteligența și substanța sunt existente în materie. El nu a recomandat niciodată remedii materiale pentru tămăduirea boalei și molimei. El a spus (Ioan 6:63), "Duhul este acela care dă viață, carnea nu folosește la nimic; cuvintele, pe cari vi le-am spus Eu, sînt duh și viață."

Adevărata metodă de a-ți păzi și apăra gândirea contra sugestiunilor agresive care mint, fură, distrug, și îmbolnăvesc, este clar arătată în Știința Creștină, iar cel ce studiază această Știință, învață să demonstreze puterea Cuvântului în cucerirea boalei și păcatului, după cum a făcut-o Hristos Isus.

Cuvintele inspirate ale lui Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine, sunt pline de iubire, frumusețe, tămăduire, și instrucțiuni spirituale pentru toată omenirea. Bazate pe învățătura lui Isus, cuvintele sale dezvălue înțelesul Scripturilor și ne revelează legea lui Dumnezeu, binele. La pagina 354 din "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) Mary Baker Eddy a scris, "Cuvintele Științei divine își găsesc imortalitatea în fapte, pentrucă Principiul lor tămăduește bolnavii și spiritualizează umanitatea."

La o adunare anuală a Bisericii Mame, Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă în Boston, Massachusetts, după cum se arată la pagina 39 din volumul "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă, și Miscelanee) de Mary Baker Eddy, președintele a vorbit despre dânsa în modul următor: "Ne reamintim de grația și demnitatea ei. Ne aducem aminte de tonul ei armonios și de vocea ei dulce. Inimile noastre au fost atinse de compătimirea ei, și memoria ei trăește cu noi."

Un cuvânt de mulțumire și mărire datorăm lui Dumnezeu pentru Știința divină; iar Științiștii Creștini venerează pe Mary Baker Eddy pentru puritatea și sacrificiul de sine care au pus-o în măsură să dea lumei cuvinte de Adevăr și Viață.

Cu cât mai fericită este ziua în care vorbe de rău și mânie, și cuvinte disprețuitoare și defăimătoare au dispărut. Cu cât mai dulce este odihna lipsită de orice amintire de vorbe șirete de propagandă, critică, controversă, mândrie și înălțare de sine; când nici o bucurie despre greșelile, nereușita sau nenorocirea altuia nu ne strică sau turbură pacea și liniștea. Rostim lucrurile cari ne-au ocupat gândurile; și atunci când grăim cuvinte de bunătate, curtenie, generozitate, ajutorare, și bucurie, preamărim pe Dumnezeu, punând în evidență ceia ce e bun, introducându-l în experiența noastră. Când repetăm și discutăm greșeli, răutăți, suferințe și simptome trupești, și facem profeții de boală și calamitate, semănăm grăunțe de ceartă și neînțelegere, păcat, molimă, și moarte. Astfel călcăm Prima Poruncă, dăm importanță răului, introducându-l în experiența noastră. Să fim deci drepți față de noi înșine și alții, dându-ne osteneala să rostim numai acele cuvinte cari declară în modul cel mai clar și frumos adevărata identitate a tuturor ca fii ai lui Dumnezeu.

O persoană care era victima unui temperament violent își dădea osteneala să învingă această urâtă caracteristică. Intr'o zi însă, vechiul obiceiu se afirmă din nou și cuvinte de mânie fură adresate unui membru al gospodăriei sale. Imediat i-a părut rău și se aștepta la o mustrare meritată. Tovarășul ei însă, fără nici un gând de condamnare răspunse: "Este, de lungă vreme, că te văd pentru prima oară plină de mânie. Ai făcut progrese, și nu cred că te vei mai mânia vreodată." In adevăr, acestea erau cuvinte de ajutor dătătoare de viață, apreciere, și încurajare, cari au distrus mânia și au restabilit încredere și pace.

Acel ce manifestă înțelepciune, înțelegere și iertare ilustrează pe toți oamenii în ființa lor adevărată ca perfecți, nelipsiți de nimic bun. El rostește cuvinte cari lucesc cu iubire și vindecare. Astfel au fost cuvintele rostite de Domnul, căci a spus (Matei 24:35), "Cerul și pământul vor trece, dar cuvintele Mele nu vor trece."

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In Purple on Saturday

IT WAS BECAUSE it was Saturday afternoon, perhaps, that the old lady had put on this particular purple dress. It was on Saturday afternoon people were apt to drop in, and strangers among them. It was her purple with a sort of plum glow behind the purple, a purple that symbolized pride *in excelsis*. Tall, angular, sharp-eyed, her welcoming smile and gracious mien did not disarm her. You felt here was a somebody, a woman of independence, of a stout heart, and, if need be, of a thrust of words to puncture the overblown confidence of any patronizing person. No sign at the side of the through automobile road by which she lived announced that she had things for sale. If people wanted what she made they might find it out by word of mouth from one to another. She needed their patronage to live, but she would bend to no vulgar advertising to obtain it.

She was working on a hooked rug that represented those three institutions of the New England village: church, town hall, and school. The three stood in a row, flanked to the left by an elm tree, along a post road on which proceeded a coach and four with a dog racing by the horses. The four humans, in coach and road and window of school, were a bit conventionalized in their stiff quaintness. The dog had action, though, and the horses were spirited. Those horses, they told us, were copied from photographs of horses that Muybridge had taken for Stanford of California. . . .

I was struck by the spanning of the States, of the Atlantic slope and of the verge of the Pacific Ocean, in the rug, horses as photographed in California being copied by an old lady in the interval by Peabody River. . . .

There were other hooked rugs about the old lady's parlor than the large one on the frame. There was an oblong rug of checkerboard design in white and soft grey and red with one corner of it in under the square piano. This and its fellows were all of them rather better than most hooked rugs, a sort of household decoration it is easier to make ugly than any other such items except the not to be regretted afghans of yesterday. The rugs, however, were hardly as good in their kind as the various eatables in their several kinds. All were for sale, eatables and rugs, and more surely sold at good prices if their maker was impressively dressed, in royal purple warmed to plum. . . . What was on sale was to be bought because it was the best of its sort to be had. He who bought was made to feel, with perfect courtesy, that he had been allowed to buy.

—From "Purple and Pride," in "November Rowen," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

The Cheese Crisis ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

A prominent Britisher was entertained, along with other distinguished personages, at an elaborate barbecue near Baltimore during the Washington arms conference. The fare included all the gastronomic delicacies for which the Chesapeake Bay region is noted.

On the way back to Washington, someone asked him how he had enjoyed the meal.

With a twinkle in his eye, he replied, "It was entirely inadequate. There was no cheese."

The Secretary of Agriculture may have been thinking of that incident when he stated recently that cheese was not as an essential a part of the American diet as of the British and asked Americans to cut down on their cheese consumption so more can be shipped to Britain.

Probably the Secretary is wishing by now that he had never made such a statement, because it didn't set a bit well with Wisconsin cheesemakers who have been spending vast amounts of time and energy in trying to convince the American people that domestic cheeses are a good and wholesome food for them.

The Wisconsin cheesemakers have brought Mr. Wickard's remarks to the attention of Mrs. Roosevelt. They have sent protests to the department. Last week the entire Congressional delegation paid a special call on Mr. Wickard to discuss the cheese crisis.

No "Business as Usual" Now

If the Government wants more cheese to send to Britain, it should encourage farmers to divert more milk into cheese, not ask Americans to stop eating it, the Wisconsin cheesemakers argue.

"We think cheese is a good food," Mr. Wickard has assured them. "We hope to see a great increase in both production and consumption. But in the present emergency we think people whose diets will not be materially affected ought to cut down on their consumption. We hope the time will come when we will have all the cheese we want to supply ourselves and Britain, but right now we can't have 'business as usual.' That goes for the housewife as well as for the producer."

This spring the United States Government has bought up nearly 30,000,000 pounds of American cheddar cheese (plain yellow "store" or "rat" cheese), chiefly for shipment to Britain. It is now buying between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds a week. But by the end of June, it had been able to secure only half the amount of cheese the British Food Mission set as Britain's minimum requirement.

One reason the cheese supply has not increased as rapidly as the Department of Agriculture hoped has been the dry weather affecting pasturage. Yet dairy products as a whole are up 5 per cent over last year, farm reports show. The Department's problem today is to get more milk diverted into cheese-making.

Recently the Department has begun to peg the cheese price as it has been doing to the price of hogs, chickens, eggs, and dairy products. In the case of cheese, the price at which the Government buys its supplies is not only higher than the normal market price, but at a figure that will make it more attractive for farmers to make cheese than butter.

The Government's most recent cheese purchase was made at 21½ cents a pound. At that price farmers receive about 25 cents more per hundred pounds of milk used for cheese than for milk used for butter.

The Department of Agriculture has also announced that it will help cheese factories install more vats if necessary, but first it asks that the cheese industry expand production by operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis with existing vats.

Secretary to Set Example

Cheese is only one of the foods the United States Government is buying up from American farms with lend-lease money to replenish the British larder. Latest Government purchases include lard, pork meat products, dried beans, dried fruits, evaporated and dry skim milk, eggs, canned fish and canned tomatoes. In cheese, evaporated and dried milk, the Government is seriously behind in its buying schedule.

Will the Secretary of Agriculture himself go on voluntary cheese rationing? He promises he will, admitting, too, that it's going to be a real sacrifice. The piece of Wisconsin hickory smoked cheese in his ice box is being treated with new respect, he confides. In fact, he added diplomatically, he didn't know of any kind of cheese—at least those made from American farms that he doesn't like.

Mr. Wickard is trying to get housewives to substitute meat for cheese wherever possible in their menus. One way to do it—and that is the way hit upon by the Department—is to raise the price of cheese.

The dairy farmer is going to get more for his product on the ground that he must get a fairer share of the national income to encourage him to produce for defense. Housewives, not so well organized or represented in Washington, are counted on to be more long-suffering and make sacrifices either from a desire to serve or perhaps from the necessity of balancing table budgets in the face of rapidly mounting food prices.

The Country Speaks: Pacific Shore

"Typically American Chinese" ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

A Chinese youth in a seated line of his fellows called to a friend far down a bank of stadium seats. His words in Chinese were song-like, going high, now low, and leaving a syllable hanging on a flatted tone as if in midair.

The youth down below in the tiered seats did not understand, so the friend above called to him in precise American English, "How many events have gone by?" He below still could not catch the question on account of the distance, and replied, likewise in crisp American words, "Five thirty-seven."

The other youthful Chinese roundabout caught the humor in the misunderstanding, and a hearty round of wholly American laughter arose.

The question was asked again in English, and this time was understood. "Only two; this is the third," came the answer.

In the gathering of several hundred persons, which included young men, women, and children, a careful scrutiny of faces revealed only four that were not definitely "Chinese." And yet, because the group was composed chiefly of persons in what Americans might call "the high school and junior college set," it is beyond doubt the fact that all were native-born citizens of the United States.

In Golden Gate Park

Such a large gathering of "typically-American Chinese," assembled for such a purpose, could be found in only a few American cities. This particular gathering, a State-wide track meet, was in Kezar Stadium on the edge of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

Down on the oval sward of the athletic field groups of boys and young men were earnestly engaged in contests at shot-putting, the running broad jump, the running high jump, sprint and long distance running races, and some of the other games of skill and strength in which young men have vied since history's dawn.

The tiered stadium, large enough to hold a great football crowd, was barely sprinkled on one side with spectators. The word had not been widely enough spread, perhaps, that there was to be a Chinese field meet.

The spectators who were present were appreciative and enthusiastic, however, and most of them followed the properly togged athletes from jumping pit to jumping pit, finish line to finish line.

Meanwhile there arose from the meandering groups of youthful Chinese a musical mixture of chatter that was about half the language of their forefathers and half the patter of American high school corridor and college campus. There were no elder Chinese present. They were at home or about their affairs down around Grant Street. The contests which engrossed their young people held no lure of interest for the parents.

Movie Magazine Types

There were several Chinese babies present, tagging along with trim young mothers who looked like illustrations out of a movie magazine. There was a Chinese sailor boy from a United States Navy Ship, who could roll when he walked as well as any naval recruit. There were several Chinese Boy Scouts around, looking for good deeds to do, between intervals of chasing one another up and down the steep tiers of the stadium. There were few hats in sight, either on boys or girls, young men or young women. Burnished black hair that shone was the chief head covering.

If the winners of the various events stalked a bit self-consciously after their winning, perhaps it was due to the spiked shoes they wore. Or perhaps, like their lighter-skinned national brothers on a hundred similar fields throughout the land, they felt a momentary exultation in their victory, which could not be entirely concealed.

There was a camaraderie and good sportsmanship throughout the whole pageant that was good to see. It was most evident. Even the closest race called for handshakes for the winner, and likely as not the victor and some of the other contestants walked away from the finish line with arms draped over each other's shoulders.

Rewards Taken Modestly

Cheers and rewards for outstanding performance. Striving for betterment on the part of those bested. No hard feelings. That's something like the essence of democracy, isn't it?

The statement has come from embattled China lately, in authoritative words, that the Chinese ideal as to government and ways of living is swinging ever closer to that of the United States. It is doubly flattering, for the Chinese have proved beyond question their great bravery, and as a people they are very wise and cultured.

In Kezar Stadium in Golden Gate Park that afternoon recently some more of the good sportsmanship of democracy was being stored up in young American Chinese, as in a storage battery—perhaps for future use in China when the fires of oppression are quenched and China charts its long distant future course with the guide, "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

To Change the Subject:

Defense Worker ..... *By Jessie Arndt*

She had always wanted to go to Washington. Long ago, when she was a freshman in college, she planned to visit there the summer she was graduated. And here was the opportunity—the defense program—a trip to the Nation's capital with a real purpose in it.

She was the daughter of a judge in a small city in the Southwest. And the climax of her college career was the notification just before Commencement that she had been accepted for a job in connection with national defense.

Like thousands of other young girls who have been pouring into Washington from all parts of the country for many months, prepared to do their bit for their country in the national emergency, she felt a surge of patriotism that she had not known before. She pictured herself at a desk in one of the great Government buildings working from 8 to 4 or 9 to 5, going by the White House grounds and stopping to feed the squirrels and pigeons on her way home.

It was a surprise to her, on her arrival in the Capital, to find that rooms near the downtown area were not easily available. But her greatest surprise came when she learned that her work was not to be in the handsome, air-conditioned offices of one of the newer Government buildings, but in a skating rink which had been converted for Government use during the emergency. Her desk was one among countless other desks in the large room. The "office" was down in southwest Washington, near the river. It was neither convenient nor elegant—and her hours were from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Dismay and disappointment assailed her for a moment. Then her chin went up. After all, had she come to Washington to get something from her Government or to render a service? She looked at the other girls and men hard at work over stacks of papers. They were busy and cheerful. The job in hand and not their surroundings concerned them. Most of them were newcomers, too, she learned. The friendliness of her smile meant as much to them as that of theirs did to her.

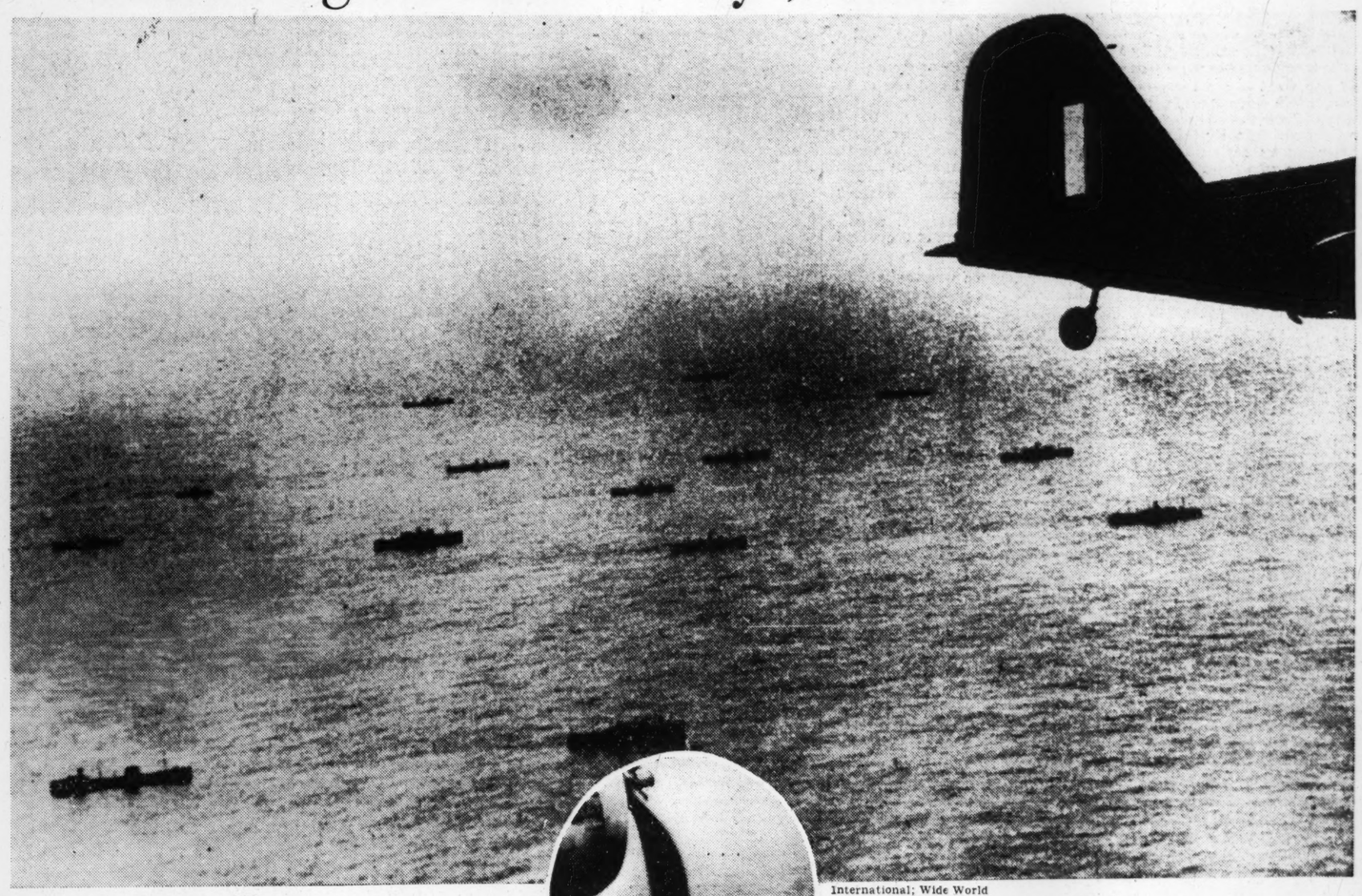
Washington was much different than she had expected to find it, but, after all, it had much to offer, she reminded herself. At the end of her first week's work, instead of sitting in her room a large part of Saturday, wondering what to do, she started out early in the morning and made a tour of some of the Government buildings in which she had thought she might be working. She planned on a trip by bus to Mount Vernon the following Saturday, and spent a little time inquiring as to other places of historic interest she could visit.

She found people friendly and helpful, always ready with suggestions as to places to see and ways to get there. On Sunday afternoon she went to the Y. W. C. A. and there learned of meetings and programs designed particularly for girls newly arrived to help in defense work. The newspapers told of plans being made by women's groups and other organizations to provide recreation for the defense workers and to make them feel at home in Washington.

She became aware that the Capital, with its constant shift of population, is a city of many strangers and of those who have once been strangers and therefore understand how to extend a hand of welcome.

She was conscious of a new kind of patriotic feeling. It was not the sort that welled up when she heard the bands play. It was the kind that made her glad that democracy is based on concern of each citizen for the welfare of the others. She no longer minded working in an old skating rink and she liked the night shift, for it gave her more time to make friends with the Capital and the people in it—Americans like herself, doing their bit for their country.

Blitzkrieg at Sea: Convoys, Patrols or What?



International; Wide World

Wings Over Britain's Sea Lanes

Upper: A convoy of supply ships nears Britain as a squadron of protecting planes patrols the skies overhead. Lower: A Sunderland flying boat hovers over a British transport like a great protecting eagle.

Positive measures to frustrate Nazi use of U-boats and airplanes as 'teams' held necessary to ensure safe delivery of vital American war supplies to embattled British Isles.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The battle of the Atlantic today offers poignant evidence of how every so often in the history of warfare, new concepts of offense revolutionize previously accepted methods of defense.

The once invincible phalanx of the Greeks was superseded by the more mobile formations developed by the Roman Empire, which in turn proved unavailing against the mounted hordes of Genghis Khan.

The evolution of the mounted warrior produced the knight in armor—the tank of that period—who succumbed to the long bow of the English, and the bowman in turn became outmoded when firearms came into use.

Today the airplane-tank team has brought about a new method of offensive war.

On the sea the galley with its tiers of oarsmen yielded place to sail, and sail in turn surrendered to steam which through the years, has produced the numerous types of complex men-of-war now afloat.

'Sinking on Sight'

In the World War, the complexities of naval warfare became more involved when the potentialities of the submarine were developed and put into use against merchant shipping.

This offensive degenerated into the ruthless procedure of "sinking on sight" which tipped the scales and brought the United States into the war.

Eventually the problem was solved by the convoy system with its zig-zag and protective escorts.

Today the U-boat problem has become as menacing as it was in the dark days of early 1917, when Britain's food supply neared the danger point.

This resurgence of a once solved problem is attributable to the appearance of a new element in war on the sea—the long-range seaplane which the Nazis have successfully teamed with their submarines through the medium of short-wave radio.

Under present conditions of our country's neutrality even though it has definitely become a belligerent neutral, no overt act of opposing pressure can be considered, but Americans are free to experiment and pass along their conclusions to the British who are laboring under a tremendous handicap.

Since last June the British Navy has attempted single-handed to accomplish what the combined might of the United States, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Navies were barely able to effect during the World War.

It is true that today Germany has no formidable fleet in being, but the area the British must cover is, due to Nazi occupancy of almost the entire Atlantic seaboard of Europe, even greater than it was during the World War. Furthermore, the airplane has forced the British coastal blockade far out to sea, making it very loose and permitting numerous surface raiders to go and come.

The attack team of airplane and submarine is a development of this war which did not exist during the World War when unsupported U-boats and sporadic surface raiders were the only dangers which threatened the safety of convoys.

The Germans have developed this form of attack into a serious threat. Far ranging seaplanes locate and keep under observation targets for U-boats. Even should a zig-zag be in use, the plane can obtain and transmit to submarines, the base course being followed and the present location of the ship or convoy.

The submarine or submarines lay an intercepting course and at the approximate time of contact the plane or planes make a bombing attack. In the attendant confusion, the U-boats launch their deadly torpedoes and the damage is done.

The Nazis almost daily lay claim to astounding successes attained by their U-boats, bombing planes, and surface raiders against merchant vessels, and the fact that disquieting losses have been sustained is borne out by authoritative British statements.

U-boats are reported to be operating up to 500 miles west of Africa and in longitudes far west of Great Britain.

If these reports are true, there can be no question but that if Germany has confined its submarine construction program to the mass production of a comparatively small type of U-boat, supply ships or shore bases such as Darkar have been utilized to extend their cruising range.

Supply ships have been at sea, five having fallen into the net spread by the British sweep in the North Atlantic subsequent to the destruction of the Bismarck, and it is quite possible that others are abroad in more distant waters which are acting in the dual capacity of surface raider and supply ship.

Air-Conditioned U-Boats?

However, supply vessels or bases do not completely account for the ability of U-boats to remain at sea for long periods of time. Duty on these vessels is a strain on the operating personnel, and the Germans must have air-conditioned their boats or carry relief crews on the supply ships. Otherwise a submarine crew will reach the end of its physical endurance about the time the initial supply of fuel oil begins to run low.

The President has stated that convoying as formerly practiced is "outmodeled." This statement is correct, because the old method no longer affords adequate protection.

Some means of furnishing a defense against the airplane-submarine team must be provided, and supply ships and surface raiders eliminated.

If Britain had sufficient ships to devote to a thorough combing of the seven seas, enemy surface vessels could be wiped out. But sufficient British ships are not available for searching the vicinity of vital trade routes, much less sweeping less frequented waters.

Results of U. S. Tests

Within the undisclosed but probably extensive area covered by the patrol established by the United States Navy with surface vessels and airplanes little goes on that is unobserved, and strategically placed British men-of-war can respond to intercepted radio messages in plain English which report contacts with suspicious vessels.

Other than indirect assistance of above description, there appears to be little else that the United States Navy can do to lend a helping hand under present conditions.

However, it can experiment with various projects that show promise and quietly pass along the conclusions reached. Very often negative information is quite as valuable as positive information as it eliminates the loss of time incident to others making the same test.

According to information heretofore appearing in the press, both Britain and the United States are busily engaged in converting numerous merchant vessels possessing appropriate structural features and the necessary speed, into small aircraft carriers capable of handling some 30 airplanes.

In this connection, it should be noted that sometime since the United States Maritime Commission announced that future vessels constructed under Government subsidy would, when otherwise adapted to the purpose, be so built that conversion of this nature could be easily effected.

Fast tankers are especially suited to quick conversion, as also are other fast vessels whose deck structures can be razed and whose smokepipes and bridges can be relocated outboard.

The use of ships equipped for catapulting planes has previously been considered, but the element of uncertain weather with attendant difficulty in recovering planes when the sea is rough, together with the limited number of planes carried, seems to have caused it to be discarded.

The helicopter is able to take off from and land in a very limited space, and presents interesting possibilities for use against submarines due to its being able to hover directly over any suspected area, and drop depth charges. However, no well tested type of helicopter is in production, and it does not have sufficient speed to cope with the conventional type of airplane.

Other Projects

There is no telling what other projects the United Staes Navy has under consideration, but it can be taken for granted that no suggestion possessing possible merit is being ignored.

One proposition appearing in print is the formation of task groups, each composed of a battleship and an aircraft carrier, supported by cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. Such a group would be prepared to engage any type of enemy thrust against a convoy.

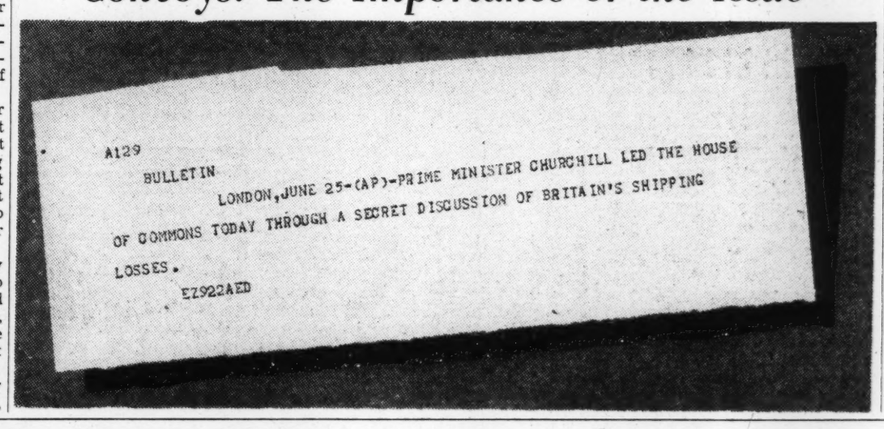
Scouting planes continually in the air during daylight can range far and near, thoroughly combing the area through which the convoy is to pass. The other vessels and the bombing planes are available to press home an offensive against any variety of contact which may be made.

Charles F. Kettering, the Research Director of the General Motors Corporation and Chairman of the National Inventors Council, which considers every proposition submitted by those persons who think they have an idea of value, is authority for the statement that there is reason to believe that a secret device now under consideration will be available in the near future. This device is reputed to spell the doom of the submarine.

It sounds fantastic, but no more so than the present use of radio would have sounded less than 50 years ago.

The opinions contained in the above articles are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Convoys: The Importance of the Issue



MOSCOW CALLING:- NAZIISM IS OUR GREATEST ENEMY
OOO! BUT I'M MAD AT YOU
1935
AMERICAN COMMUNIST
MOSCOW CALLING:- STALIN AND HITLER HAVE JUST SIGNED A FRIENDSHIP PACT
PALSEY WALSEY
AUG. 1939
21
AMERICAN COMMUNIST
MOSCOW CALLING:- GERMANY ATTACKS SOVIET RUSSIA
BOY! AM I MAD AGAIN!
JUNE 1941
22
AMERICAN COMMUNIST
HELLO, MOSCOW — YOU'VE GOT ME ALL MIXED UP — WHAT MASK AM I SUPPOSED TO WEAR?
JUNE 1941
AMERICAN COMMUNIST
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Bobby Feller Pitches Here Tomorrow—'Ty' Continues to Study Baseball Angles

Cleveland's Star Faces Red Sox in Series Final

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to see the greatest pitcher in baseball and one of the top-notchers since the advanced development of the art, take a ride out to Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. On the mound for the Cleveland Indians in their third and final game with the Red Sox will be Master Bobby Feller, Roger Peckinpaugh's pride and joy, and the young man who expects to carry the banner for the American League in the next World Series.

Feller, as you no doubt are aware, is away to the fastest start of his brilliant young career. With 15 victories already to his credit, the fast-ball ace from Van Meter, Iowa, should go over the 30 level with ease if his local draft board doesn't step in and call a halt.

Sox Hit Bob

Master Bob has never had much "luck" facing the Red Sox, and his chances are even slimmer with the locals pounding the ball as they are today. The Cleveland ace scored one of his 15 wins over Joe Cronin, but not without a struggle. If the Indians had not piled up a convincing early lead off Charley Wagner, Feller probably would have been beaten at Fenway May 17. The Sox pounded him for 10 hits in six innings and Clint Brown had to be summoned from the bull pen to stem the uprising.

As Feller sat in the visiting dugout at Fenway and watched the Sox win the series opener yesterday, 13-2, he knows what to expect tomorrow. Cronin and his mates are in dead earnest about taking over the league lead and think their chances of playing in the World Series are just as good as those of the Indians and Yankees. Only three games separated the locals from the top of the standing this morning and they were within two of the second-place Yankees.

The Yanks, incidentally, were a mere contest in back of Cleveland.

Newsome Again

Dick Newsome was the winning pitcher in that series opener. The knuckleballer now has four straight triumphs, all by the nine-inning route. In succession he has beaten the White Sox twice, and the Tigers and Indians. Although hit freely at times, Dick has the knack of turning on the pressure with the bases occupied. Yesterday he walked only one Cleveland batter, and then intentionally. His record for the year is now seven and three. From just another bull pen worker, the San Diego rookie has suddenly developed into Cronin's No. 1 man.

The batting spotlight of the Red Sox is currently turned on Jim Tabor, who is having his best year since joining the Fenway club. The third baseman had a hitting streak of 14 games as he faced Jim Bagby this afternoon and was up to .329.

Tabor Hustling

You have to take your hat off to this fellow Tabor. He made a couple of mistakes this spring while the club was in the South. Cronin knew all about them, and one afternoon in a press conference told the newspapermen that Jim's future with the Boston team was very unsteady. Joe even emphasized the seriousness of the case by giving Lou Finney a try at third. Sammy Hale, too, got his chance. But Tabor accepted the challenge and hustled more than any other player in camp. When the season opened he continued to hustle, and now he seems certain to set a new American League high for the Tabor household. With 53 runs batted in, he leads the Red Sox and is third among league regulars.

Everybody on the Sox hit safely in the opener except Ted Williams. Tabor had a single and a homer with the bases loaded—his first of the season against the Indians; Di Maggio had his third homer and two singles, boosting his average to .319; Lou Finney had three singles; Cronin added a triple and single, and increased his average to .352, and Bobby Doerr had three out of four, one of them his seventh four-bagger.

Lawrenceville Sailors Leading For Mallory Cup

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 25 (AP)—The sailing team of Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., scored 15 points yesterday to take a lead in competition for the Mallory Trophy, prize of the 12th annual regatta of the Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association.

The boats of Loomis School, winner of the trophy last season, and Hill and Choate schools, were disqualified at the start of the race, held over a 4½-mile course in Chesapeake Bay.

A calm forced the cancellation of two other scheduled races. The finals are scheduled for Thursday, when eight boats will fight it out for the trophy.

St. Andrew's, Middletown, Del., placed second with 14 points; Kent School, Kent, Conn., third with 13, and St. Mark's, Southboro, Mass., fourth with 12.

Other scores: Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., 11; Hotchkiss, Lakeville, Conn., 10; Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn., 9; Belmont Hill, Belmont, Mass., 8; Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn., 7; Deerfield, Deerfield, Mass., 6; St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., 5; St. George's, Newport, R. I., 4.

The schools used Naval Academy boats.

Earl Skinner Paces Eastern Golf Field

GREENWICH, Conn., June 25 (AP)—Eighty schoolboy golfers fought to qualify in the Eastern Interscholastic golf tournament with Earl Skinner of DeVitt Prep leading the pack by virtue of his two over par 72 in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole elimination test.

Tied at two strokes behind when the first round was completed yesterday at the Greenwich Country Club were Alvin Mayer and Robert Edwards, both of the Brunswick School, and Don Kling of Peddie School.

Lawrenceville was way ahead in the battle for the team championship, at stake today. The four-man Lawrenceville team turned in a card of 308 yesterday, 16 strokes better than Peddie, the defending champions. Trailing were Taft School, 330, Hill, 332, Exeter, 334, Blair, 334 and Choate, 340.

The qualifiers begin match play for the individual championship tomorrow. The 36-hole final will be played Saturday.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .403; Heath, Cleveland, .378.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 61; Williams, Boston, and Di Maggio, Boston 59.
Runs Batted in—Keller, New York, and York, Detroit, 59.
Hits—Heath, Cleveland, 90; Di Maggio, New York, 88.
Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, 22; Boudreau, Cleveland, 21.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 9; Travis, Washington, 8.
Home Runs—Di Maggio, New York, and York, Detroit, 15.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, and Case, Washington, 8.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 15-3; Benton, Detroit, and Ryba, Boston, 5-1.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .354; Slaughter, St. Louis, .348.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, and Moore, St. Louis, 53.
Runs Batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 57; Slaughter, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 48.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 88; Moore, St. Louis, 81.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 21; Slaughter and Mize, St. Louis, and F. McCormick, St. Louis, 18.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Moore, Boston, 6.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 17; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Hopp, St. Louis, and Reese, Brooklyn 7.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 6-0; Krist and Nahem, St. Louis, 5-0.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store. Fenway Park

Shoots a Neat 74 But He's Ruled Out

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Time caught up with young Bill Anding.

Bill shot a neat 74 to lead qualifiers in the city junior golf tournament at Forrest Hills course. He was getting ready to post his score when someone asked his age.

"Seventeen," Bill replied.

"Too old," said the tournament director. "The limit is 16."

Thus Bill Henry, 16, with a 75, moved into the lead. Young Anding had to be content with a soft drink and a hot dog—on the house.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	2	3	6	3	0	0
Finney rf	6	2	3	3	0	0	0
Williams lf	2	2	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	2	4	1	5	1
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	1	11	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	2	5	1	4	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	3	6	3	3	0
Pytlak c	4	2	2	2	4	1	0
Newsome p	5	0	2	2	1	1	0
Totals	37	13	18	29	27	15	1
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	5	0	1	1	3	6	0
Keltner 3b	5	0	1	1	3	4	1
Walker lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Heath rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Weatherly cf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Grimes 1b	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Mack 2b	4	0	3	3	4	2	1
Hemsley c	4	0	2	3	5	1	0
Harder p	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jungels p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Rosenthal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	10	11	24	16	3

*Batted for Brown in sixth. ‡Batted for Jungels in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	5	0	1	1	0	4		—13
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2

Runs batted in, Mack, Hemsley, Tabor 4, Di Maggio 2, Cronin 2, Doerr 2, Finney, Foxx. Two-base hit, Hemsley. Three-base hit, Cronin. Home runs, Di Maggio, Tabor, Doerr. Stolen base, Walker. Sacrifices, Walker, Cronin. Double plays, Grimes, Boudreau and Grimes; Keltner, Mack and Grimes. Left on base, Cleveland 9, Boston 10. Base on balls, by Harder 4, by Brown, by Jungels 3, by Newsome. Struck out, by Brown, by Jungles, by Newsome 4. Hits, off Harder, 8 in 2 1-3 innings; off Brown, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Jungels, 6 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Brown (Di Maggio). Losing pitcher, Harder. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Time, 2h. 5m. Attendance (estimated), 8,000.

Braves

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crespi 2b	5	3	1	2	5	4	0
T. Moore cf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Crabtree cf	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hopp lf	4	3	3	8	2	0	0
Mize 1b	3	2	2	3	9	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Padgett c	4	1	2	4	4	1	0
Mesner 3b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Marion ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Warneke p	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	13	14	24	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	2	0	1	3	0	0	2
Manno 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Waner rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	1	10	0
West lf	3	1	2	5	1	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Gremp 2b	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
E. Moore rf cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
W'l'man 2b ss	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Montgomery c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	4	9	24	11	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	4	4	3	0	x	—13
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Runs batted in, Mize 2, West, Hopp 4, Slaughter, Marion 2, Padgett 2, Mesner. Two-base hits, Mize, Crespi, Padgett Three-base hits, Sisti, Hopp, Slaughter. Home runs, West, Hopp. Sacrifice, Hopp Double plays, Mesner, Crespi and Mize 2 Left on base, Boston 5, St. Louis 11 Base on balls, by Errickson 5, by Salvo 4, by Warneke 4. Struck out, by Errickson, by Salvo 3, by Warneke 4. Hits off Errickson, 7 in 5 innings; off Salvo 7 in 3 innings. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Umpires, Conlon, Goetz and Reardon. Time, 2h. 14m. Attendance (paid), 1,310.

Summer Skating Still Popular

By a Staff Photographer

A Few of a Large Hub Contingent at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Left: (left to right) Betsy Nichols and Roberta Jenks. Right: Dorothy Glazier. Inset: Fay Kirby. They and hundreds of other skaters may keep in "tune" from now until Labor Day under the watchful eyes of a competent professional staff, which includes Willie Frick of The Skating Club of Boston.

Ladies Have Day As Feller Works

Briefs . . . Tomorrow will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park . . . It is not often the ladies are treated to an attraction like Bob Feller . . . Mickey Harris will pitch for the Red Sox, and don't be surprised if he beats the Cleveland fireballer . . . Mickey, however, has dropped three in a row . . . Babe Ruth got a tremendous ovation when he appeared in the Fenway grandstand yesterday . . . Still the people's choice, even after retirement . . . The Red Sox are moaning because that Cobb-Ruth golf match was not scheduled on an open date . . . Lou Boudreau worked the hidden ball trick on Dick Newsome . . . Both Pytlak and Newsome were caught off base in the same inning . . . Where were the coaches?

* * *

Lou Finney has now lifted his average to .233 . . . It's a long road from .200 to .300, but Lou will make it . . . Keep your eyes on the Yankees . . . Ted Williams wishes Clint Brown would take his slow ball and go home . . . The Braves couldn't do a thing against Lon Warneke yesterday in St. Louis . . . Only Maxie West found the range . . . He came up with his eighth homer and a single, for the lone Boston run . . . Casey Stengel is working Manny Salvo out of the bull pen . . . Casey also is trying Don Manno at third base . . . The Braves close their series at St. Louis tomorrow, then move to Brooklyn for a night game Thursday.

E. R.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	57	191	59	77	.403
Heath, Indians	63	238	42	90	.378
Mullin, Tigers	46	187	38	68	.364
Reiser, Dodgers	51	195	47	70	.354
Slaughter, Cardinals	65	253	40	88	.348
Mize, Cardinals	46	162	24	56	.346

Home Runs

American League		National League	
York, Tigers	15	Ott Giants	17
Di Maggio, Ynks	15	Camilli, Dodgers	15
Keller, Yankees	14	Nicholson, Cubs	14
Johnson, Athltcs	14		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
York, Tigers	59	Nicholson, Cubs	57
Keller, Yankees	59	Camilli, Dodgers	48
Tabor, Red Sox	53	Slaughters, Cards	48
		Ott, Giants	47

Sports Around the Hub

Yale Sailors Take Lead

Yale, with Skippers Jack Ware and Dick Besse leading the way, held a slim one-half point lead over Dartmouth today as the second day of racing began at Marblehead for the McMillan Cup. Ware, twice former national junior sailing champion, won both races in the International One-Design Class, while Besse won one race in the M-B Knockabout Class. Yale was prevented from making a clean sweep of all four races yesterday, however, when Besse was disqualified in the first race for causing Dartmouth to alter her helm at the start.

Yale's total points were 18¾ and 18½ for the Indians. The other colleges followed in order: Harvard 15, Navy 14, Boston University 12, and Coast Guard 7. The crews have completed two of the six races in the final for the cup. This is the 14th annual competition.

* * *

All golfers from Camp Edwards will be allowed to play in the State open without having to pay an entry fee, the Massachusetts Golf Association announced today. So far 11 of the boys in khaki have sent in their entries and plan to be on the firing line when the open begins next Monday at Oyster Harbors. They include Sergeant Johnny Thoren, Corps. Chuck Becka and Bobby Knowles, and Pvts. George Appel, Bill Schappa, Leonard Curran, John Gilholm, Walter Whitehead, Stokes, Mailhot, and Stanowski. The M. G. A. extends the invitation to play in the open free of charge to all branches of the service. The above golfers are all members of the Camp Edwards four-fall team, which last Sunday defeated New Bedford 10½ to 4½. Becka was 70 on his own ball, and claims that he and Thoren, former pro at Woodland Golf Club, are hitting the ball better than they did in civilian life.

* * *

Bruce Daniels of Worcester, seeded No. 1, led the way into the third round of the seventeenth annual State junior tennis championships at Longwood yesterday when he received his first-round bye and then defeated Maurice Rappaport 6—0, 6—0 in the second round. The title is not being defended by the current champion, Bud Hart of Miami, Fla. The older and younger girls tournaments, which are being conducted at the same time, progressed according to form, with Sylvia Meister the only seeded player to see action. She defeated Georgia Williams at love in the first round, and then beat Barbara Palmer 6—2, 6—2 in the second.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River and Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport won low gross in the W. G. A.'s annual Townshend Cup tournament at Weston yesterday when they scored an 83-78. Mrs. Beard is the former State and eastern champion, while Mrs. Tarr only last week won the qualifying medal with her husband in the State mixed foursomes championships at Dedham.

* * *

At the Norfolk Women's Four-Ball League Field Day at Blue Hill yesterday, Nora O'Leary won low gross honors with her 86 . . . Today marked the start of the two-day open tournament at Trapelo, with State Champion Ted Bishop expected to be the favorite . . . In addition, the W. G. A. was holding its senior and junior foursome event at Brae Burn in West Newton.

Kovacs Pushed To Win Opener

ORANGE, N. J., June 25 (AP)—Frank Kovacs, 2nd, of Oakland, Calif., third ranking tennis player in the nation, came within two points of defeat yesterday in a first round match in the New Jersey State men's singles tennis championship under the assault of a comparative unknown, Edward Moylan of Trenton.

Kovacs, apparently wearied by his 900-mile ride from Chicago, had to turn on the heat to win from the student from Spring Hill College, Alabama, 6—2, 4—6, 10—8.

Moylan, hitting crisply and volleying accurately from the forecourt, led at 6—5, 30—0 on Kovacs' delivery in the final set.

Kovacs arrived three days after the opening of the tournament along with some other top names in the nation's tennis ranks, Bobby Riggs of Clinton, S. C.; Jack Kramer of East Los Angeles, Calif.; Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore.

Riggs, ranked second in the nation and top seeded in the Jersey men's singles, blasted Frank Salichs of Forest Hills, 6—0, 6—0, in a second round match, not allowing his opponent a point in the opening set.

Then he went through Simon Miller, New York, 6—0, 6—0, to get to the round of sixteen.

Kramer won a 6—1, 6—4 second round victory over Peter Goldman of Deal, and then raced through Richard Seeler of Belrose, L. I., 6—1, 6—1, to enter the round of sixteen. Schroeder, seeded fourth behind Kramer, dropped a set to John H. Curtiss, Cornell University professor, but won by scores of 6—3, 2—6, 6—4 for a place in the round of 32.

Poughkeepsie Timetable

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—Assignment of lanes and starting times for today's three races in the 44th Intercollegiate Regatta on the Hudson follow:

Lanes numbered from west bank to east.

Freshman race—Two miles, 3:45 p. m. (E. S. T.)—No. 2, Cornell; 3, Columbia, 4, Wisconsin; 5, Syracuse; 6, Princeton; 7, M. I. T.

Junior varsity—Three miles, 4:45 p. m.—No. 3, Columbia; 4, California; 5, Washington; 6, Cornell.

Varsity—Four miles, 5:45 p. m.—No. 1, Washington; 2, Rutgers; 3, M. I. T.; 4, Columbia, 5, Wisconsin; 6, Syracuse; 7, Cornell; 8, California; 9, Princeton.

Boston Group Of Icemaidens At N. Y. Resort

The tenth annual summer ice skating season got under way over the week end at Lake Placid, N. Y., with the largest group of skaters registered since the inception of summer skating at Lake Placid in 1932. The skating schedule calls for patch, figure, dance and public skating sessions daily from now through Sept. 1.

Over 500 figure skaters from throughout the United States and a few from abroad will become members of the Lake Placid Summer Skating Colony between now and Labor Day.

A large contingent of Boston skaters arrived on Saturday, including Roberta Jenks, Betsy C. Nichols, Dorothy Glazier, Constance Heller, Marion Phipps, Christine Benedict, Ruth Flint, Fay Kirby, Jacquelyn Sawyer, Nancy and Estelle DeWolfe, and Doris Marie Tufts.

The professional staff of the Olympic Arena includes some of the top-notch figure skating instructors of the United States and Canada. On the Staff are Walter Arian, Toronto Skating Club, Toronto, Canada; Mavis Berry, Cleveland Skating Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilhelm R. Boeckl, The Skating Club of New York; Eleanor Wilson, The Skating Club of Lake Placid; Willie Frick, The Skating Club of Boston; Gustave Lussi, Philadelphia Skating Club, and Howard Nicholson, The Skating Club of New York. Joe Carroll, of New York, will again give instruction in dancing and will be in charge of all dance sessions.

In addition to the regular daily schedule, each Friday evening will see special exhibitions and ice dancing. The highlight of the skating season will be the 10th Annual Figure Skating Operetta, scheduled for July 31, August 1-2, featuring International Artists.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	191	59	77	13	48	.403
Cronin	213	45	75	4	41	.352
Tabor	207	28	68	9	53	.329
Di Maggio	248	59	79	3	19	.319
Foxx	210	50	62	11	52	.295
Doerr	149	23	44	7	41	.295
Fox	71	8	19	0	8	.268
Peacock	88	9	21	0	14	.239
Pytlak	132	13	36	0	19	.237
Finney	223	39	52	1	18	.233
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Spence	82	9	18	1	12	.220
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	171	18	56	0	8	.328
Moore	187	23	54	4	17	.289
Rowell	216	24	60	3	22	.278
Hassett	70	9	18	0	7	.257
Sisti	158	17	39	1	13	.247
Miller	213	23	52	4	25	.244
Masi	50	4	12	0	4	.240
West	173	25	37	3	26	.214
Waner	77	7	16	0	5	.208
Berres	116	8	22	0	9	.190
Manno	22	1	4	0	4	.182
Ross	29	1	4	0	2	.138
Wietelmann	24	1	2	0	0	.083
Gremp	21	0	1	0	2	.048
Montgomery	2	0	0	0	0	.000

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lefty Gomez, Yankees—Pitched five-hit ball to beat Browns.

Jim Tabor, Red Sox—Hit grand-slam homer to highlight 18-hit assault on Indians.

Lon Warneke and Johnny Hopp, Cardinals—Warneke held Braves to four hits; Hopp drove in four runs, three with a home run.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Pitched five-hit ball and singled two runs home against Phillies.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—Stopped White Sox with steady hurling, allowing eight hits and no walks and retiring last 11 batters in succession.

Cliff Melton, Giants—Whipped Cubs with six-hit pitching.

Curt Davis, Dodgers—Shut out Pirates on five hits.

John Gorsica, Tigers—Held Athletics in check on nine hits and batted in one run himself with single.

New England League

Result June 24

Lynn 4, Worcester 3.

Cobb Would Enlarge Plate As Help to Pitchers Today

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After an absence of 13 years Tyrus Raymond Cobb came back to Boston yesterday and his mission was still the same—competition. When he last appeared here in 1928 he came as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics to play against the Red Sox. Today he was here as a golfer for a match with Babe Ruth at Commonwealth Country Club.

Whatever else has happened during these 13 years, Cobb has not lost his love for baseball. He doesn't see many major league games now, partly because his home is in California and partly because he cannot sit idly by while baseball is being played, yet he can still quote the standings, the records of the leading batters and pitchers in both leagues, and countless other details so important to the baseball man.

Last night in the cool of the evening at the Ritz Roof, Ty was an ordinary individual as he discussed current events over a large steak, but once the talk veered to baseball he changed. His eyes shone as they used to when he was looking over an enemy pitcher's fast one; his voice—ordinarily even-toned with a slight Southern accent—rose in pitch; and he punctuated his statements with vigorous jabs of his forefinger. Ty may be out of baseball, but baseball will never be out of Ty.

Studies Angles

Always one to study the angles of the game, Ty continues this practice today. Before, however, his scheming was pointed toward furthering his own prowess. Now it is for the good of baseball as a whole.

"I think it would be a good idea to widen the plate three inches," he declared as modern slugging was mentioned. "That doesn't seem like much, but I believe it would bring the art of pitching back to where it used to be. We used to have real pitchers in the old days. Now baseball has a bunch of throwers.

"With those three extra inches to shoot for," he continued, "the hurlers could make more of an effort to find the corners. There would be fewer bases on balls, the advantage of the batter over the pitcher would be lessened, pitchers would last longer, and the game would be speeded up.

Batter Favored

"The ball now used favors the batter," he went on, hitching forward in his chair. "The pitchers are trying to compensate for it by throwing it past the batter. Give 'em an extra three inches to play with and see what happens. There won't be many lop-sided scores, such as that 13-2 Red Sox win over Cleveland today."

Mention of lop-sided scores brought up the subject of Cobb's base-running. "Stolen bases and going from first to third on an infield out are not much good today," he said with a slight smile. "When we did that we were playing for one run. Nowadays one run is not much good. You get ahead by one run in the second inning, and some team like the Yankees or the Red Sox explodes seven right back in your face."

Cobb's Specialty

Going from first to third was Cobb's specialty, but last night he was quick to hand credit to the man who batted behind him, Claude Rossman. "That guy could bunt anything, even a wild pitch," he said, "and all I had to do when he came up was set sail for the hot corner. Rossman, by the way, learned how to bunt so well in the day when we didn't use a cage for batting practice. If a batter missed a pitch, it went all the way back to the backstop. Rossman used to stop every ball with his bat, if he did not really hit it, so that no one would have to chase it."

Ty claimed that with 30 minutes of practice, he could get up to the plate and hit modern-day pitching and that if he were back in baseball now it would be easy to steal bases again—if his legs were right. Ty set the modern major league record of 96 stolen bases in 1915.

Get Swing Back

"That sounds like boasting," he said with a deprecatory grin, "but I really believe I could do it. All I would need at the plate would be to feel the rhythm of the swing come back, for my eyes and general condition are still excellent." (Ty weighs 212 now as compared with 192 he weighed when he quit baseball). "As for stealing, it would be simple on most of the present pitchers. None of them fakes a throw to the plate like old Eddie Cicotte used to with his knee, nor hunches his shoulder like Mathewson did. Those moves caught runners off balance and throws to the base often beat them.

"I think that any of the old-time base stealers could do it. You put a fellow like Eddie Collins back in there today, and just watch him waltz around the bases."

Was Fast Runner

Cobb was asked whether it was those tricks of stealing or his speed which enabled him to steal so much. Ty squirmed in his seat a moment, then said, "Aw, you've got me bragging now." He refused to answer at first, but finally gave in, "Yes, I was fast in those days. That helped a lot."

Ty, who is tremendously pleased with the success of Sam Chapman, a prospect he sent to Connie Mack, declared he had another prospect who is definitely major league material. He was very mysterious about him, however, refusing to divulge his name or his position, saying merely, "This boy, only 18 year old and 172 pounds, can play his position with any one in the majors today. Mark my words, you are going to hear from him—and soon."

Match Play

Ty's match with Ruth at Commonwealth today—18 holes at match play—was for the benefit of the Golden Rule Farm for Boys at Franklin, N. H. The organization, known generally as New England's Boystown, needs $50,000 for the erection of buildings, etc., at its new location at Tilton, N. H. The non-sectarian home for boys is forced to move because it lies in the path of a projected Federal flood control project. Sponsor of the match is the New England Association of Left-Handed Golfers.

The winner today was to be presented with a cup donated by Bette Davis, the Hollywood star. On Friday Cobb and Ruth will play a second match at Fresh Meadow, N. Y., and a third may be played in Detroit.

'Cornifornia' Crew Victor in Annual 'Pickleboat' Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—The "Cornifornia" crew, made up of spare oarsmen from Cornell, California and Princeton and stroked by California's Ray Horan, won the annual mile and a half "pickleboat" race late yesterday, 24 hours before the annual Intercollegiate Regatta on the Hudson.

The "Cornifornians," who had painted the letters "C-P-C" on their shirts and had all three college colors on their coxswain's megaphone, were clocked in 7m. 28s. as they staged a fine closing sprint that brought them over the line 16 feet in front of the Syracuse second freshman boat. The Orange yearlings, in turn, had open water on the only other entry, an eight consisting of four Washington substitutes and two each from Rutgers and Syracuse.

Referee George Pocock of Seattle, Wash., who built every shell to be used in today's three races, ruled out a four-oared gig that wanted to get in the race. This boat, stroked by 135-pound Jack Gunning, Wisconsin assistant coach, had Lou Nova, 218 pounds, at No. 3; Dave Camerer, New York World Telegram reporter and former Dartmouth football star, 192 pounds, at No. 2, and Bill Boni, Associated Press sports writer, 175 pounds, at bow.

The foursome had held a hard one-mile workout in the morning, but Pocock ruled they might render the river unsafe for further navigation.

Works in Series Final

By a Staff Photographer.

Bob Feller, Cleveland

Proud owner of 15 victories, Feller will go after No. 16 tomorrow as the Indians close their Fenway Park series with the Red Sox. His opponent will be Mickey Harris.

Washington Redskins Face 11-Game Grid Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Washington Redskins have announced an impressive 11-game schedule for the coming National Football League campaign. Six games will be played at Griffith Stadium, while the remaining five will be contested on the road.

Opening against the New York Giants at home on Sept. 28 and following with Brooklyn Dodgers on Oct. 5, the Redskins hope to get the jump on their two bitterest rivals for the Eastern Division honors.

Two intersectional games are listed for Griffith Stadium with the Cleveland Rams appearing here on Oct. 26 and the Green Bay Packers on Nov. 30. The only other contest with a Western Division eleven is scheduled against the Chicago Bears in the Windy City on Nov. 16.

Each of the four Eastern Division representatives—New York, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Philadelphia—will be met on a home-and-home basis.

The complete schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28—New York, here.
Oct. 5—Brooklyn, here; 12—Pittsburgh, there; 19—Philadelphia, there; 26—Cleveland, here.
Nov. 2—Pittsburgh, here; 9—Brooklyn, there; 16—Chicago Bears, there; 23—New York, there; 30—Green Bay, here.
Dec. 7—Philadelphia, here.

More than 10,000 season tickets are still available for all of the home games of the Redskins. They are priced at $9.90 for grandstand, field stand and lower boxes; $13.20 for upper boxes and field boxes; and $6.60 for Centerfield Stands.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Seattle Tennis Ace May Miss Grass-Court Tourneys—Texas Leaguer Shows Promise

Eighth-Ranking Prusoff Plans Home Competition

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Henry Prusoff, the nation's eighth ranking tennis player, does not expect to go East this year for grass court competition. The powerful Seattle veteran, who has been in the "First Ten" of tennis the past two seasons, says he will be unable to get away from work long enough to travel East.

Some Seattle folks think that as the season rolls along, Prusoff will find some way to get time off to take part in his favorite sport. But the well-liked Prusoff gives good reasons why he must stay home.

"I'm a father now," says Henry (a baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Prusoff in January), "and that carries some responsibility. I'd like to play if it didn't take so much time. But the long trip, and having to get used to grass courts again—it can't be done on a normal vacation. I intend to stay home and play in the local tournaments."

Stiff Competition

Prusoff is starting his home play in the annual Seattle city tournament, and he will face stiff competition in this tourney. One of the leading entries is Dick Bennett of Tacoma, former University of California star and national collegiate doubles champion with Paul Newton.

Other competition for Prusoff will include the Odman brothers, Bob and Dick, Mel Dranga and Jim Brink. Bob Odman is No. 2 man in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, and ace of the University of Washington team. Dick Odman earned his letter with the strong University of Southern California team this year. Dranga is Prusoff's long-time city rival, having won the local meet seven times. And Brink is the 15-year-old sensation who was runner-up at the national boys' tourney in 1940.

If Prusoff does not get East, both his ability and colorful play will be missed. In recent years he has scored victories over almost every player in the First Ten. His best showing last year was at the national doubles meet at Longwood when he teamed with Gardnar Mulloy to reach the finals, before losing to Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer.

Prusoff's style of play is vastly different from any other leading star. He has a vast repertoire of strokes, including an abundance of "spin" shots. Very clever mixing of spin shots, with powerful flat strokes, makes his game deceptive and hard to break through.

Fast Service

His outstanding forte is service, probably the fastest since the amateur days of Bill Tilden. Prusoff "powders" the ball, to use the vernacular, and in a match against Jack Kramer at Forrest Hills last year, the Seattle star served four successive aces.

Probably another reason for Prusoff's decision to stay home is his lack of practice this spring and early summer. Recently he has been acting as "teacher" in a park program that gives free tennis lessons to youngsters.

* * *

One bright spot in the otherwise gloomy performance of the Seattle Rainiers has been the play of rookie shortstop, Ned Stickle. With Seattle more than 12 games behind the league leading Sacramento baseball team, Stickle is showing the more experienced Rainiers what must be done to give Seattle its third straight Pacific Coast league championship.

Stickle, who recently established a reputation while playing for Whitman College, has been the utility infielder for the Rainiers. With shortstop regular Bill Schuster hitting at a .255 clip, Manager Bill Skiff decided to give his young rookie a chance.

That was all Stickle needed. Once given the chance to play regularly, he proceeded to rain base hits all over the Coast league parks. While his fielding play needs improvement, a few errors can be overlooked when a youngster bats .407 for his first 34 games. He leads the Seattle regulars by almost 100 percentage points, and may keep Schuster permanently on the bench.

* * *

Golf interest is in Spokane this week where men and women's Pacific Northwest amateur championships are being staged. This year the tourneys have an added interest, for they have national champions entered.

Leading the way in men's play will be Marvin (Bud) Ward, 1939 U. S. amateur champion. The tourney will be played on Ward's home course, the Spokane Country Club, and three sub-par practice rounds just before the tourney show Ward is familiar enough with the course. Another men's champion is Ken Black of Vancouver, B. C., Canadian open champion, while Seattle's Albert "Scotty" Campbell and Harry Givan are both former Walker cup players.

National champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, tops the women's entries.

But the gallery has another favorite—who is not yet a champion—Harry Lillis Crosby. That's his registered name as a golfer. You might know him by the name of Bing.

B. C.

Yanks Reach A Soft Spot On Schedule

By the Associated Press

The New York Yankees not only are sizzling hot, they also have reached a soft spot in the schedule that may enable them to slip into first place in the American League on or before the Fourth of July, when pennant winners are supposed to become apparent.

Right now the Yanks are facing the last-place St. Louis Browns for two more games and after they finish this series will move into four contests with the almost equally feeble Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators.

In the same period the league-leading Cleveland Indians must tackle the robust Boston Red Sox twice and the chesty Chicago White Sox three times.

One Game Margin

The implications of this schedule came to the fore yesterday as the Yankees took the Browns, 9-1, while the Indians were losing, 13-2, at Boston, reducing the margin between the two top clubs to a single game.

The Yanks looked powerful, with a booming 10-hit attack that included home runs by Red Rolfe, Joe Gordon, and Tom Henrich, and with Lefty Vernon Gomez pitching five-hit ball for a shutout until the ninth.

The homers, each with one on, extended the Yankee record string of circuit clouts to 19 straight games, and Joe Di Maggio singled to stretch his personal hitting streak to 36 consecutive games, five short of George Sisler's record.

Newsome Scores

In contrast, Cleveland made only two runs off its 10 hits as Heber (Dick) Newsome labored carefully and effectively in the pinches for his fourth victory in a row. His slugging teammates shelled three Indian pitchers for 18 hits, including home runs by Jim Tabor, Bob Doerr and Dom Di Maggio.

The Washington Senators moved out of the cellar with a 6-3 triumph over the White Sox on the effective, eight-hit hurling of Emil (Dutch) Leonard. Thornton Lee, one of the league's best southpaws, tried to make a tight duel out of the battle, but was handicapped by four Chicago errors.

The Detroit Tigers nudged out the Athletics, 2-1, in a night game at Philadelphia with a run in the ninth inning on two singles and a fly. John Gorsica pitched nine-hit ball and batted in Detroit's first run with a single in the third. A triple by Bob Johnson in the eighth cost him a shutout.

Cardinals Win

In the National League the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers continued virtually neck and neck. The Cards crushed the Boston Braves, 13-1, in the afternoon with a 14-hit offensive and a four-hit pitching performance by Lon Warneke, who would have had a shutout except for a homer by Max West in the second.

The Dodgers struck back with an 8-0 victory over the Pirates in a night skirmish at Pittsburgh to keep within a half-game of the leaders. Curt Davis held the Pittsburgh batters to five hits for his second win of the season and his mates combed four hurlers for a dozen hits, one of them a triple by Dolph Camilli with two on in the first. Joe Medwick made four hits and, like Camilli, drove in three runs.

The New York Giants whipped the Chicago Cubs, 3-1, and also cost the Bruins the services of outfielder Hank Leiber, who was beaned for the second time in his career. One of Cliff Melton's pitches struck him on the back of the head. In 1937 while with the Giants he was hit by Bob Feller in a spring exhibition with Cleveland and missed half the season.

The Cincinnati Reds downed the Phillies, 5-1, with Bucky Walters pitching five-hit ball and knocking in two runs with a double. Two errors helped the Phils to their only run in the ninth.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 24

International League

Newark 2, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1 (10 innings).
Toronto 5, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 4, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Columbus 8, Louisville 7.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 0.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, San Diego 2.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles at Portland, postponed.

Texas League

Dallas 3, San Antonio 2.
Houston 6, Forth Worth 3.
Tulsa 5, Shreveport 2.
Oklahoma City 5, Beaumont 1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8, Little Rock 4.
Memphis 5, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 2.
Birmingham at Knoxville, postponed.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 2-4, Albany 0-1.
Springfield 5, Williamsport 4 (12 innings).
Scranton 5, Binghamton 1.
Elmira 10, Hartford 2.

National League

	W	L	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	44	21	.677	
Brooklyn	43	21	.672	½
New York	33	29	.532	9½
Cincinnati	32	31	.508	11
Chicago	30	34	.469	13½
Pittsburgh	24	31	.436	15
Boston	22	35	.386	18
Philadelphia	18	44	.290	24½

Results June 24

St. Louis 13, Boston 1.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.

All in the Family

Wide World

Father and Son Win Skeet Titles

STRATFORD, Conn.—Texas has plenty of reason to be proud of her skeet-shooting emissaries in H. Lutcher Brown, right, and his 15-year-old son, F. Lutcher Brown, of San Antonio, Texas. At the recent 13th Annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships, held here, young Brown won the Junior Championship with a perfect score of 100 straight, tied for first in the 20-gauge event, and placed second to the 1940 champion, Dick Shaughnessy, in the shoot-off, and in the all-bore event, tied with four other contestants by shooting 100 straight, finally finishing fourth in the shoot-off of this event. Brown, Sr., won the .410 Gauge Championship with a new world's record mark for the .410 with 99 out of 100 clay targets, and walked away with the high Over-All Championship in a shot-off with Dick Shaughnessy, who a little earlier in the day had defeated Brown, Jr., in the 20-Gauge Event. Photo shows the Browns and their many prizes, tired but happy after their busy day.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Cobb by a Mile'—Berg

The Red Sox were waiting for the bell to ring and end Cleveland's batting practice, when a newspaperman came into the dugout and wanted to know: "Who was the greater ball player, Ty Cobb or Babe Ruth?"

"Cobb by a mile," said Moe Berg, wiping perspiration from his face with a towel. "No comparison between the two. As an all around player, there never was a man who could carry Ty's glove. And he was a self-made player. When he first came up he had nothing more than speed and hustle, but he made himself the greatest offensive threat of his day."

Good Pitcher

"Don't forget, the Babe was a pretty good pitcher before he took to the outfield," said Mike Ryba, in an attempt to uphold his end of the profession. "How many pitchers have thrown 29 consecutive scoreless innings in a World Series?"

"Ruth was a great pitcher, of course," Berg went on, "and the leading home run hitter of all time. I'm not saying he wasn't great in his own right. But as an all around ball player, day after day, I have to pick Cobb."

"Would Cobb have been the standout playing with the present-day lively ball, that he was in the dead ball era?" asked the baseball writer.

"I don't think so," Berg answered. "His run wouldn't mean so much today. Back in his time, one or two runs were a big lead. And when he set out to get a run, it took a good man to stop him. He was terrific on those bases."

Smart Player

"Judging from what I've heard, I'd say Cobb was great because of his speed," said Ted Williams, who was absorbing every word of the discussion.

"No, that's not entirely true," Berg continued. "Ty had much more than a pair of legs. He had a brain—probably the keenest baseball has seen. He'd outthink you if he thought he couldn't beat you any other way. And don't forget, he was a big man and had real good power. He weighed 190 pounds at the height of his career.

"For several years he had the longest ball ever hit at the Polo Grounds, and I think he was the first man to hit one over the right-field wall at the old Fenway Park. Remember, too, that he had this power even though he wasn't a free swinger. He choked his bat and leaned over the plate. If the ball was close on the plate, he'd wiggle his elbows back and forth, like this, and kick to the umpire that it was inside," laughed Moe.

Invented Plays

"I'd sum up this Cobb-Ruth argument by calling Babe the greatest natural player and Ty the greatest who made himself," said Jimmy Foxx, who had just arrived on the scene.

"That's right," said Berg, nodding. "Cobb invented more plays than any other player. He was the first to pull and bunt and run. Rossman, the old Tiger first baseman, was the best bunter of his day. One afternoon Ty said to him: 'If I get on, bunt the first and I'll go around to third.' They worked it many times.

"Cobb was always setting up plays," Moe continued. "He'd do certain things every day for a couple of months, then would catch the other side napping by doing just the opposite in August when those wins counted most.

"For example, he'd hit an ordinary single to the outfield, take a wide turn of first base and trot leisurely back while the fielder was lobbing the ball into second base. He'd keep doing it. Then, later in the year when one run meant the game and a win meant a higher notch in the race, Ty would start the same play, but instead of trotting back to first as the fielder tossed easily to the second baseman, he'd be off for second like a flash and be in scoring position with the big run. He'd set up the same play on a double and later take that extra base to third.

Fooled Chase

"He set up a play on Hal Chase, a great defensive first baseman," Moe went on. "Every time Ty would get to third, he'd round the bag by a couple of yards. And each time Chase would get the ball, toss quickly to the third baseman and almost catch Ty before he could get back. One day Cobb drew the throw, but instead of diving back, kept on going and scored the winning run."

"Boy, he must have been fast," said Williams, shaking his head. "There's nobody around now who could do that."

"I'll tell you something I saw Cobb do when he was 40 years old and supposed to be all through," said Berg. "He was on third base when Harry Heilmann hit one down that way. The third baseman took the ball, turned and saw Ty standing nonchalantly a couple of inches from the bag, and fired it to first to catch Heilmann. Meanwhile, Cobb tore for the plate and scored standing up.

"Can you blame me for praising the old Georgia Peach? He got into town this morning and the first thing he did was call me up on the telephone," concluded Berg with a grin.

Did You Know?

Sunny Jim Bottomley, while playing first base for the St. Louis Cardinals, once drove home 12 runs in one game.

Sport Siftings

Howard W. Robbins, Boston attorney, is the new referee who will officiate at today's Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . The observation train will be the smallest in years, with only 10 cars compared to the 36 or 40 in boom years, but the entry of nine starters for the varsity race (5:45 E. S. T.) is the largest since 1929-30-31, with Rutgers making its debut.

* * *

The Associated Press reports Boots Poffenberger's bid for a return to the major leagues was dealt a severe blow today when the voluable Nashville pitcher was suspended 90 days for throwing a ball at an umpire . . . no fine was attached . . . Because he works in a Portland, Ore., shipyard, Les Steers, world's finest high jumper, has been granted deferment by his Palo Alto, Calif., draft board . . . Steers, expecting a draft call most any day, left for his Portland job instead of going to Philadelphia with the San Francisco Olympic Club team for the A. A. U. meet this week end . . . There is a possibility that Steers will fly east to defend his crown.

* * *

Richard Ames, Yale University pitcher who won six straight games this spring, has been assigned to Amsterdam of the Can-Am Baseball League by the N. Y. Yankees . . . The last of the famous 1939 "iron men" of U. of Iowa football will play next fall . . . they are Jim Walker, tackle; Al Couppee, quarterback, and George Frye, center . . . the other five have graduated.

Joe Hunt Plays Way Into Round Of Eight Quickly

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 25 (AP)—Joe Hunt of Navy, favored to succeed Don McNeill of Kenyon as national intercollegiate tennis champion, reeled off three quick triumphs yesterday to lead the way into the quarterfinals at the Merion Cricket Club.

Arriving a day late from Chicago, Hunt wasted little time in beating Gene Russell of Western State, 6—1, 6—2, in the first round. Next he trounced Fred Higginbotham of Southern Methodist, 6—1, 6—0, in the second round; then disposed of Bob Hippenstiel of California, 6—1, 6—1, to reach the round of eight.

Second-seeded Ted Olewine from Southern California kept pace with Hunt, although he, too, arrived a day late and had to catch up with the field. He got a default from J. Grant Wilmer of Yale in the first round, then beat Bertram Tesman of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—0, and Elston Wyatt of Navy, 6—2, 6—2.

Diminutive Dick McKee from Miami (Fla.) University was the only other seeded performer to gain the semifinals as Warren Christner of Texas, seeded sixth, and William Gillespie, seeded seventh, joined William Reedy of U. S. C.; Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, and Zan Carver, North Carolina, on the sidelines. Reedy, Greenberg, and Carver were eliminated in upsets yesterday.

McKee, ranked eighth, beat George Toley of U. S. C., 6—4, 6—3, while Charles Mattman of U S. C. eliminated Gillespie of Miami, 8—6, 7—5, and Frank Mehner of Utah won over Christner, 6—3, 7—5.

Of the three players who created upsets Monday, only Joe Davis of Vanderbilt stayed in the running. He gained a 6—1, 6—1 victory over George Spencer of California. Marvin Kent of Lehigh, conqueror of Carver, fell before Calvin Sawyier of Chicago, and David Freeman of Pomona, who eliminated Greenberg, dropped a three-set match to William Canning of California, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Martin Leading Claimant As the Outstanding 'Minor'

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—When the time comes for selecting the outstanding minor league baseball player of the year, Texas League fans do not want Fred Turner Martin, Houston's righthand pitcher, overlooked.

For Martin last week established himself as a top-flight claimant when he won his 13th consecutive victory since the start of the season with no defeats, setting a new Texas League mark. The string of victories include a one-hit performance, two four-hitters and two five-hitters.

While Martin is not a baseball rookie in the true sense of the word, this is his first year in a loop as high as Class A. He had been knocking around the minors since 1935 until he joined the Houston Buffaloes, a St. Louis Cardinal farm team.

He began pitching professional ball when he was 19 years old and he went from his home town to Cameron, Okla., to join a team in Siloam Springs, Ark. He won 12 and lost 9 that year. He was shifted to Duluth, Minn., but was there only a short time, and during the next two years played little professional ball. In 1939 he pitched for Portsmouth, and last year he was with Columbus, Ga., where he won 17 and lost 12.

Greatest Since Dizzy Dean

In Houston, he is regarded as the greatest pitching prospect since the great Dizzy Dean, who went to the majors from Houston.

One of the main reasons for his sensational winning streak is as fine a sinker ball as has been seen in the loop in many years. Texas League hitters verify that the sinker ball is hard to hit because at times it drops and other times it hops. Martin's delivery is a three-quarter tube, a cross between a sidearm and an overhand throw.

The victory streak record for the start of the season in the Texas League was established in 1940 by Howard Pollet of Houston, who this year is a teammate of Martin's. Pollet won 12 straight games.

Martin's baseball future is uncertain since he has already received his army draft questionnaire and has been given deferment until July 23.

* * *

While Martin's streak has played a large part in keeping Houston far in the lead in the Texas loop, old timers are doing all right for themselves on other teams in the league.

Jackie Reid, and Ed "Beartracks" Greer, members of the Fort Worth pitching corps have captured a total of 11 of their team's 30 victories this season. Greer has won eight and lost six while Reid has won three and lost the same number.

The Dallas team plans to go Fort Worth one better in so far as veteran players are concerned when this week James Patrick (Snipe) Conley, who started his baseball career in 1912 and retired 10 years ago, will be given a chance for a comeback.

Still Hurls for His Team

In 1918 he was with Cincinnati and pitched two triumphs for the Reds, but for some reason, which even Conley does not know, he was sent back to Dallas. He was with Dallas as manager and pitcher most of the time from 1916 to 1927. Since then he has been managing a semi-pro team at Texon. He has not given up pitching entirely and on occasions has gone on the mound for his team.

Since he was in baseball when the wetball was outlawed and thus was exempted he will be able to use his most famous throw. Under Texas League rules he will be classified as a rookie.

Not to be outdone, Shreveport, another Texas loop team, has announced it plans to trot out Oscar Tuero, Cuban pitcher who spent 26 years in baseball before his retirement from mound duties in 1935 when a member of an East Texas League team.

Tuero, too, is eligible to use the wetball, also his best toss. He has been used this season by Shreveport as a pitcher, but only to throw balls to hitters in batting practice.

If they make good, Texas League managers may be expected to dig into old records for more veteran material.

J. H.

Santa Monica Skeet Club Team Is Victor

LORDSHIP, Conn., June 25 (AP)—The Santa Monica Skeet Club of Los Angeles, Calif., shot a record-equalling score of 497 x 500 to win the national telegraphic championship event, conducted jointly with the Great Eastern skeet shoot which closed here Sunday.

The final return, made public yesterday by shoot officials, showed that the Santa Monicas had tied the record set last year by the Gilmore Red Lions of Hollywood, Calif.

Winners in other classes of the Lewis Class shoot were: Class 1, L. A. Young Skeet Club, Detroit, Mich., 488; Class 2, Jefferson Skeet Club, Louisville, Ky., 485; Class A, Lincoln Skeet Club, Lincoln, Ill., 474; Class 5, Ark-Tex-La Skeet Club, Shreveport, La., 473; Class 6, Angeles Mesa Skeet Club, No. 2 team, Los Angeles, 470; Class 7, Hopewell Skeet Club, Hopewell, Va., 466; Class 8, Wichita Falls, S. C., Team No. 2, Wichita Falls, Tex., 454; Class 9, Fauquier, S. C., Warrenton, Va., 477; Class 10, Randolph Field Officers' Club, San Antonio, Texas, 437; Class 11, Ellwood Conservation Club No. 2, Ellwood, Ind., 413.

Vosberg Turns Pro

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Don Vosberg, end of the Marquette University football team and captain of the track squad, said here he had signed to play pro football with the New York Giants of the National League.

Collegians Set New Records In Qualifying at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Two new records went into the books yesterday as 64 players battled their way into the match play rounds of the 44th national intercollegiate golf championship over Ohio State University's course.

Earl Stewart, Louisiana State's 19-year-old junior, copped the medal with a par-shattering 142, erasing the qualifying record of 143 set a year ago by John Burke of Georgetown.

21 Strokes Lower

Stanford's stellar four-man squad scored 580 to rip 21 strokes off the record it set in 1938 at Louisville and take the team championship by a 19-stroke margin over Louisiana State.

A stroke back of Stewart in the race for the medal, with 143, was Charles Finger of Stanford, while five stars matched par 144 for the 36-hole route. They were A. C. Williams of Yale, Dale Morey of Louisiana State, Ray Brownell of Stanford, Bob Brownell, Duke's southern intercollegiate champ, and Cary Middlecoff of "Ole Miss."

So low was the deadline that a score of 156 failed to get into the match play, 14 players with 155 being compelled to play off for the last 11 places.

Brownell of Stanford came through with the day's best round, carding a 69 to get back even with par after an opening 75.

Scrambled for 74

Stewart, who opened Monday with a record-breaking 68 to take the lead by two strokes, slipped to 74 yesterday, matching par on 16 holes and getting bogies on 10 and 18. He "scrambled" for the 18th hole five that gave him the medal, for his tee shot was in a deep woods, his second in a trap, and his third still short of the green. His chip, however, was only six inches from the cup.

Back of Stanford and Louisiana State, scores in the team scrap were:

Duke 603, Illinois 606, Ohio State 609, Texas 611, Northwestern and Michigan State 615, Notre Dame 616, Minnesota 618, Wisconsin and Princeton 621, Virginia 622, Georgetown 623, Michigan 626, Dartmouth 630, North Carolina 645, Syracuse 650, and Beloit 680.

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	40	26	.606	
New York	37	25	.597	1
Boston	34	26	.567	3
Chicago	32	30	.516	6
Detroit	34	31	.523	5½
Philadelphia	28	34	.452	10
Washington	23	39	.371	15
St. Louis	21	38	.356	15½

Results June 24

Boston 13, Cleveland 2.
New York 9, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, Chicago 3.

Vandal Coach in Army

MOSCOW, Idaho (AP)—Louis August, who coached two national boxing championship teams in his nine years at the University of Idaho, has been ordered to a year's active army duty. He is a first lieutenant in the infantry reserve.

Wildcats Awarded 46 Varsity Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Forty-six varsity letters and 43 freshman numerals were awarded to members of Northwestern University's four spring sport teams, it was announced here by K. L. Wilson, athletic director.

Presentation of the awards to the baseball, track, tennis and golf teams wrote finis to the 1941 athletic season. Thirty-six senior lettermen receive diplomas at the commencement exercises, June 14. The graduating athletes constitute one of the smallest senior groups in recent years.

Football is the heaviest loser with 12 men, eight of whom were regulars last year. Track and swimming are next with six each, baseball five, basketball and wrestling three each, golf and fencing two each, and tennis one.

Motorboat Shorts

Charters for local United States Power Squadrons have been granted to Gloucester and at Cape Cod, Mass. There are now 73 active local Squadrons throughout the country.

Mme. Mathieu Condemned

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)— Simone Mathieu, France's leading woman tennis player, has been condemned to death by the Vichy Government because of her activities with the Free French Forces, according to a letter she wrote from London to Russel B. Kingman, Treasurer of the United States Tennis Association.

Mme. Mathieu, who heads the women's division of the De Gaulle Movement in London, said she was separated from her family and that in addition to the death sentence the Vichy chiefs had confiscated her property in France.

Vamarie Appears Winner of Ocean Race

HAMPTON, Va., June 25 (AP)—With four boats across the finish line the United States Naval Academy's 71½ foot ketch Vamarie last night appeared to be the winner of the Hampton Cup fleet award in the Storm Trysail Club-Hampton Yacht Club ocean race.

The Vamarie and the Revonoc, a Class B entry and the first boat to finish the race, were the top contenders for the cup on the best corrected average speed. Race officials computed the Vamarie's corrected average speed at 5.97 knots and the Revonoc's at 5.68 knots and discounted the possibility of any of the unreported boats bettering either of these marks.

In Class A, the Vamarie finished the 422 nautical mile distance for that class in an elapsed time of 70h. 38m. 29s. and a corrected time (handicap) of 70:28.4. The Vamarie had a time allowance of 10m. 25s.

Harvey Conover of Larchmont, N. Y., skippered his 45-foot Revonoc across the finish line of the 347 nautical mile course assigned to Class B craft in an elapsed time or 68h. 9m. 40s. The Revonoc's corrected time was 68:6.50 on a time allowance of 2m. 50s.

Close behind the Revonoc at the finish was the 46-foot cutter Hother, owned by Jakob Isdrandtsen of New York. The Class B scratch (no handicap) boat had an elapsed and corrected time of 68:17.54.

The fourth boat to finish was the 44-foot cutter Coquette, owned by R. F. Decoppet of Darien, Conn., with an elapsed time of 71h. 53m. 57s., and a corrected time of 69:13.32.

The Coquette's time allowance was 2:30.25.

The 20 yachts, manned by about 100 amateur sailors, left New London, Conn., Saturday afternoon. Five Class A boats and the 88-foot United States Naval Academy Schooner Freedom put in a special class with a handicap of minus 11m. 49s., were given the starting gun at 4 p. m., E. S. T., and the Class B boats were given the gun 10 minutes later.

The Cutter Tar Baby, owned by C. A. Warden, Jr., of Philadelphia, abandoned the race, officials were informed, at Cape May, N. J., because of "unforseen circumstances."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Princeton and Louisiana State tied for N. C. A. A. golf team championship; Johnny Burke, Georgetown, won qualifying medal.

Three Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody pulled up from 1—5 in opening set to beat Mrs. Bobbie Miller, South Africa, 8—6, 6—4, in All-England tennis.

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Favorite Eating Place of Visitors to Boston
COMPLETE LUNCHEONS 40c
Also a variety of sandwiches and salads at popular prices.
DINNERS 55c
Fresh foods from very best sources. A quiet atmosphere.
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New Pictures in Prospect for Boston—Music and Stage News

Marx Comedy, Garfield Film Due to Arrive

The Marx Brothers—Groucho, Chico, and Harpo—with Tony Martin, will be seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday in their new film, "The Big Store." Groucho has the role of a detective; Mr. Martin is supposed to be half owner of a department store, who wishes to dispose of his interest against the wishes of his fellow owners; and Chico and Harpo exercise their talents in whatever way seems to come to hand. There are several songs by Mr. Martin, some ditties by Groucho, and of course piano and harp music by the other two Marxes. Among the players are Virginia Grey, Margaret Dumont, Douglas Dumbrille, and Henry Armetta.

The companion feature at the two Loew houses will be "They Dare Not Love," an anti-Nazi film, telling about an Austrian prince and his efforts to effect the release of other Austrians from a concentration camp. Many of the scenes are in America or on shipboard. In the cast are George Brent, Martha Scott, Paul Lukas, Egon Brecher, and Roman Bohnen.

* * *

'Out of the Fog'

A new Warner film, "Out of the Fog," starring Ida Lupino and John Garfield, is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan. The story is derived from the stage play, "The Gentle People." It is concerned with the problems of a ruthless youth determined to get ahead in the world and a switchboard operator with a desire to rise above her surroundings. The background is Sheepshead Bay near New York City. In the cast are Thomas Mitchell, Eddie Albert, George Tobias, John Qualen, and Odette Myrtil. Anatole Litvak directed.

The other feature will be "West Point Widow," a comedy romance, featuring Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson in a story about a nurse who thinks she is in love with a West Point football star but who discovers that she really is interested in an interne.

* * *

'Million Dollar Baby'

Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, and Ronald Reagan head the cast for "Million Dollar Baby," romantic comedy, scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The story is about a shopgirl who inherits a million dollars and discovers that her new wealth brings some new problems. May Robson, Lee Patrick, and Helen Westley are among the players.

"Round Up," the companion film, is a triangular drama with Richard Dix, Patricia Morison, and Preston Foster in the three principal roles. The supporting cast includes Don Wilson, Betty Brewer, and Ruth Donnolly.

* * *

Continuing Films

A third week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "In the Navy," the Abbott and Costello comedy, recounting the adventures of the two comedians and Dick Powell. The Andrews Sisters and Buddy and Butch are among those in the cast. Also continuing will be "A Very Young Lady," with Jane Withers. Added to the bill will be a new issue of "Information Please." In prospect at the Keith Memorial when the present run is ended is "She Knew All the Answers," a comedy with Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone.

A second week is now under way at the Fine Arts for Greta Garbo's early film, "Streets of Sorrow." This week, however, men as well as women are admitted. A second feature, added to the program is "Girl's Club," one of Dannielle Darrieux's early pictures, directed by Jacques Duval.

* * *

Edgar Wallace Thrillers

Two first-run melodramas deriving from Edgar Wallace will be seen at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday and continuing for four days. In one of them, "The Terror," Wilfred Lawson, Bernard Lee, and Arthur Wontner head the cast; the other, "The Mystery of Room 13," has Gibb McLaughlin, Sally Gray, and Peter Murray-Hill in the principal roles. A third item on the bill will be "Horro-Scopics," which is described as dealing with a third dimensional murder.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature at the Exeter will be "Meet John Doe," with Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck in the cast. Preceding this Frank Capra film will be a number of short features.

Chico and Harpo Marx

During one of the quieter moments of "The Big Store," their new film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

© Vitagraph, Inc.

Ida Lupino and Eddie Albert

In "Out of the Fog," film Thursday at the Metropolitan

M. Marigold; Warner Bros.

May Robson and Jeffrey Lynn

In "Million Dollar Baby," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Tonight at the Pops

Second Old Timers' Night

"Up the Street," March ..... Morse
Overture to "The Beautiful Galatea" ..... Suppé
Cavatina ..... Raff
Campus Memories:
"Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" "Forsaken," "Jingle Bells," "Juanita," "Funiculi, Funicula," "Upidee," "The Quilting Party," "Solomon Levi," "Good Night, Ladies"
"The Fortune Teller," Selection. Herbert
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
Song Fest. Medley:
"Peck Up Your Troubles," "Smiles," "Till We Meet Again," "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," "Sweet Adeline," "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," "There Is a Tavern in the town," "Maine Stein Song," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart"
"The Merry Widow," Waltzes .... Lehar
"The Glow Worm" ..... Lincke
Old-Time Favorites:
"Soldiers' Farewell," "Listen to the Mocking-Bird," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Old Black Joe," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "Sweet and Low," "Maryland, My Maryland," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Auld Lang Syne"

Metropolitan Museum Changes

Changes are taking place in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The galleries of paintings are being rehung and redecorated, with all the paintings of respective schools hung together and the galleries arranged in chronological sequence. Thirteen galleries with their paintings shown to the best advantage are now ready for visitors, and 11 more will be opened during the summer.

Shades of color have been chosen for the walls to complement each group of paintings. The Rembrandts and Hals, with the other Dutch and Flemish masterpieces, are in a gallery of warm rose-brown. The Spanish gallery, dominated by works of El Greco and Goya, is decorated in a dull tone of rich rose. The eighteenth century English portraits now look out from walls of bluish green.

The eighteenth century Italian paintings of the Venetian school now hang against a background of luminous pale green-blue. In this group is a new purchase by the Museum, "Fantastic Landscape" by Francesco Guardi (1712-1793). This large canvas was painted originally to decorate a wall of an intimate drawing room of the old Castello di Colloredo near Udine in northeastern Italy.

The gallery at the head of the main stairway, known as the Marquand Gallery which used to contain a selected group of masterpieces from the Dutch, Flemish, and Italian schools, is now devoted to Italian paintings. The "Madonna and Child Enthroned with Saints" by Raphael still holds its place at the top of the stairs. A new frame has been made for this altarpiece, which includes Raphael's small predella panel "The Agony in the Garden," now placed directly beneath the large painting, as it may have been originally before its separation and sale in 1663.

To provide for better spacing of the choicest Italian paintings of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, about a third of the number formerly shown have been retired to the Museum's Study Room. Although numerous paintings of other schools have been taken down, many of them have been replaced by paintings formerly in the Study Collection, and the total number remains about the same. For example, in the gallery of Dutch paintings several "new" ones have appeared. These include Albert Cuyp's "Cavalier and His Sons" and Isaack Luttichuijs's "Portrait of a Lady," which have not been shown since the acquisition of the Friedsam Collection in 1932; as well as the "Portrait of a Man" by De Gelder, "The Judgment of Solomon" by Leonard Bramer, and "Skating at Slooten, near Amsterdam," by Beerstraaten, which have not been on view for years.

'To a Ballerina'

A note on "To a Ballerina," suite of light music for orchestra, by Hans Spialek, which will be given its first concert presentation by Arthur Fiedler Thursday evening at the Pops, runs as follows:

"The music tries to describe the ambitions, sometimes frustrated, sometimes realized, of a classical ballet dancer who sees that greater fame and certainly greater fortune are to be won in the musical comedy field.

"The first movement is a Ballet Overture in the more or less classical form. The second part pictures the dancer dreaming of a career as a prima donna, trying here a few rhumba steps, there a waltz, as if saying, perhaps, that a beautiful waltz is the lowest form of music she has to interpret. The third movement is conceived as a rehearsal or audition waltz. In the finale, we find our ballerina as a musical comedy star, going through the motions of modern rhythms, to the almost identical themes she used in her classical dancing."

The composition, the note says, is not a jazz composition, although Mr. Spialek employs in the last movement the rhythms of the conga and rhumba.

The composer, who was born in Vienna, has been an American citizen since 1928. After the war he traveled widely in Europe and South America as musical director of the Russian "Fire Bird" theater. Since 1923, it is said that he has orchestrated 146 musical shows, revues, and open air spectacles.

Shorts and Trailers

George Archibald, co-managing director of United Artists in Great Britain, has been granted a leave of absence and will seek to join the Royal Air Force service of supply.

* * *

Six pictures are going into production for Monogram during June and a seventh is to go before the cameras in July.

Stage News

The Casino Theater at Newport, R. I., announces its summer season of plays as follows: July 15, "Paris," with Beverly Roberts and Mildred Natwick; July 22, "The Male Animal," with Alexander Kirkland; July 29, Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," with Karen Morley, Mary Sargent, and Thomas Crosby; Aug. 5, "The Little Foxes," with Margalo Gillmore; Aug. 12, "Mr. and Mrs. North," with Lois Hall and Hume Cronyn; Aug. 19, "The Firebrand," with Edward Trevor; Aug. 26, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Edward Massey and Adrienne Ames.

* * *

The Apple Orchard Theater, Litchfield, Conn., will give "George Washington Slept Here" beginning Saturday and continuing through next week. The play for the week of July 8 will be "Ladies in Retirement," and for July 15, "Penney Wise."

Study to Begin During Summer On Redistricting of New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25—The study preliminary to the redistricting of New York State, years overdue, will begin this summer, according to informed quarters here today, following an announcement that William F. Bleakley, County Executive of Westchester and prominent Republican, would resign his county job between July 7 and Aug. 1 to accept appointment as counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.

The appointment of Mr. Bleakley to the redistricting post was announced in Albany over the week end, and he said today he hoped to wind up his work as County Executive so he could resign on July 7, thus permitting the Board of Supervisors at its monthly meeting that afternoon to appoint Herbert C. Gerlach, of Ossining, as county head.

Mr. Bleakley said, however, that if the completion of his work was delayed, he would resign later on and name Mr. Gerlach as Acting County Executive to serve until the County Board had another meeting.

Robert B. Stewart, Republican majority leader of the County Board, said his body was ready to appoint Mr. Gerlach, who Republican leaders recently indorsed as their candidate to run in the November election for a four-year term as County Executive.

Mr. Gerlach is one of Westchester County's leading citizens. His career resembles that of an Horatio Alger hero. The son of a barber, he had a distinguished World War record, serving in both the Army and Navy. Returning from the war, he was Ossining Town Supervisor for 11 years from 1926, Chairman of the County Board, head of all the Board's important committees and delegate to the last State Constitutional Convention. For the last two and one half years he has been County Finance Commissioner. He is head of an Ossining law firm and has been counsel for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other prominent Hudson Valley citizens. He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Ossining and of several clubs.

La Guardia In Plea For Old Aluminum

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia got going on his first assignment as Civilian Defense Co-ordinator today with a characteristically vigorous and unexpected call for a Nation-wide collection of scrap aluminum.

Without bothering to prepare an advance copy of his address, the New York executive radiocast a plea last night to citizens for contributions of everything from old pots and pans to washing machines and golf clubs, and set a goal of 20,000,000 pounds—enough aluminum, he said, to provide for 2,000 fighter planes.

State, county and city officials, aided by civic, patriotic, and youth organizations, will head up the campaign. Reception depots will be furnished without charge to the Government by the national waste material dealers.

Contributions will be called in on July 21.

Mr. La Guardia predicted the aluminum drive, proposed by the Office of Production Management on the basis of "very successful" test collections recently in Richmond, Va., and Madison, Wis., would be "a great deal of fun."

"I am asking all the mothers and all the housekeepers and all the hotels and restaurants and, in fact, everybody to look around now and make an inventory of the old aluminum utensils in their homes or factories or hotels that they can part with," he said.

"Now, such things as wire and screenings. Then there are golf clubs. They tell me there is some aluminum in golf clubs. I don't know, because my job as Mayor keeps me too busy now and I can't play golf, but pots and pans and washing machines and parts of that old vacuum cleaner that does not work any more . . . and shakers, the kind of shakers that you make malted milks in . . . and picture frames and ice trays and measuring cups and kettles and double boilers and bottles and jar caps, refrigerator plates and all things like that."

He urged organizations interested in participating to contact State and local Defense Councils and "report for duty." State Governors will be asked to direct organizational setups, with the OPM acting as liaison to arrange final details of collection.

Merchant Marine Officers' School

WASHINGTON June 25 (AP)—Because of a shortage of licensed merchant marine officers, the Maritime Commission announces a new educational program for 350 American seamen.

Two officers' training schools, the Commission said, will be reserved entirely for experienced seamen seeking to become licensed officers.

One school is at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and will accommodate 200 men. The other is at Government Island, Alameda, Calif., and will accommodate 150 men. Both schools are units of the United States Maritime Service, operated for the Commission by the Coast Guard.

Experienced seamen accepted for training will be paid $99 a month for a course of four to six months. This will fit them to take examinations for licenses as third mates or third assistant mates.

Applicants must be at least 19 years old, with three years at sea, and must pass the same physical examination required for licensed officers.

U. S. Drops Charges Against Japanese

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP)—Charges of espionage against Itaru Tatibana, Japanese naval officer, and Torzichi Kono have been dropped by the United States Commissioner, on instructions from the Attorney General.

Mr. Tatibana left the United States last Saturday for Japan by arrangement with immigration authorities. His $50,000 bond and the $10,000 bond of Mr. Kono were released. They had tried to buy United States Navy records, the Government charged.

United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer said further investigation of Mr. Kono would be conducted to determine whether deportation action would be taken.

The two Japanese were accused of attempting to buy United States Navy records from Al D. Blake, former Navy man who was working with intelligence officers.

Church Synod Votes Move Invoking 23,000

NEWARK, N. J., June 25 (AP)—The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America voted at its twenty ninth Biennial Convention here to divide the Synod into three districts covering 23,000 members in the East and Midwest.

The eastern district embraces the Atlantic Seaboard from New York to Florida, and the province of Quebec; the central, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the the Province of Ontario; the western Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Each district will hold a convention in years the Synod is not in session.

Illinois Assembly Votes Bar to Reds

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25 (AP)—The General Assembly sent to Governor Green yesterday a series of bills which would exclude from the state ballot the Communist Party or any group "directly or indirectly associated with Communistic, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles."

The series of four measures by Representative Dennis J. Collins of De Kalb passed 45 to 0 in the Senate and by an overwhelming majority in the House.

Barton's Ad Concern To Aid Recruiting

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced yesterday that the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne of New York had been selected to assist the Navy recruiting service in a test advertising campaign in small town newspapers in Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri.

Since the undertaking is experimental, Navy officials said, the cost of the campaign has not been determined.

The Navy said that the advertising firm was selected after a competition in which 10 other agencies also participated. It is expected that when the three-state recruiting campaign is fully tested the methods employed may be extended into other states.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
GREER GARSON WALTER PIDGEON
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
An M-G-M Picture in Magnificent Technicolor
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Symphony in Color," Leonidoff's production with settings by Bruno Maine. Rockettes, Corps de Ballet and Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra direction of Erno Rapee.
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
ST. JAMES, 44 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

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THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, JUNE 29
GOVERNOR'S NIGHT

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Madeleine CARROLL • Fred MacMURRAY
"ONE NIGHT IN LISBON"
Plus "SINGAPORE WOMAN"

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Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck and Short Films

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—"A Woman's Face," John Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 8:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand—"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—"The Dutch in Exile." "The Bill of Rights," "Slapsie Maxie," "Hawaii," and "News More Startling Than Fiction." 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Under Age," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat, 29," Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10." "Girl's Club." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—"My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 10:30, a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

Modern—"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Scollay—"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25.

South Station Theater—Robert Benchley plays "The Father Who Pays." "Banff and Lake Louise." "Marie Rosenbloom Musical Comedy." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"A Woman's Face," John Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand—"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—"The Dutch in Exile." "The Bill of Rights," "Slapsie Maxie," "Hawaii," and "News More Startling Than Fiction." 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Under Age," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat, 29," Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Uptown—"Model Wife." Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Charles Ruggles. 12, 4:30, 8:25. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi," 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Devil Commands," 3. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." "Mickey Rooney. "Land of Liberty," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell, 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris. 4:20, 7:48. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:09, 5:37, 9:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:45 and 9:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Garland. 2 and 8. **Harvard**: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart, 3 and 7:45.

University: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Double Date," Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. **Dorchester**: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Girl in the News." 2. Continuous 7-11. **Strand**: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:45. Evenings 6:45-11.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:21, 9:40. "Land of Liberty." 1:37, 7:56. **Park**: "Blondie Goes Latin." "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 2:30, 8:15. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "My Son, My Son." Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. "Saps at Sea." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:33, 4:54, 8:15. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 2:53, 6:14, 9:35.

Mystic: "Scattergood Baines." 3, 7, 10. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 8:15.

Maplewood: "No Ends Our Night," Fredric March. "Land of Liberty," 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 8:15. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:20, 8:15. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 4, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Penalty." Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 9:30. "Washington Melodrama." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy and Joan Perry.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. "Strange Alibi." **Strand**: "Men of Boys Town." Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbe. 2 and 8. **Revere**: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbe. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Three Faces West." John Wayne and Sigrid Gurie. "Meet the Missus." Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Knockout." 2 and 8. **Central**: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. "Life with Henry." 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: "Something to Sing About." James Cagney. "Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. "Meet the Chump," 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Flying Wild," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Blonde Inspiration." John Helton. 2:08, 8:08. "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Frances Dee. 3:36, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Awful Truth." "Who Killed Aunt Maggie." Gary Grant and Irene Dunne. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "International Forum," with famous commentators.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Angels Over Broadway." John Barrymore. "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 3:43, 8:08. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	442,580
1940 volume to date	61,887,992
1939 volume to date	123,850,255

Stock Market Quiet; Aircraft Issues Advance

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stocks held to a fairly steady course today under the lifting influence of aircrafts and a few specialized manufacturing issues.

Gains and losses, rarely of more than minor fractions, were approximately in balance toward the final hour. Transactions were slow, at a rate of scarcely 400,000 shares.

Leaders on the rising side included Douglas, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Boeing, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman, Paramount, Warner Bros., Texas Corp., and Sears Roebuck. Tending lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Anaconda, American Smelting and Consolidated Edison.

Brokers said their customers were reluctant to trade without clarification of the Russo-German campaign operations and domestic business news apparently carried no stimulus.

In the curb advances were recorded by American Cyanamid "B," American Gas and Glen Alden Coal, and declines by Aluminium, Ltd., Wright Hargreaves and Heyden Chemical.

Bonds in Better Demand

A moderate revival of buying interest in rail liens helped to expand bond market trading today on a slightly upward price curve.

Despite the improvement the list still bore marks of trading restraint occasioned by the imponderables of German-Russian fighting.

Near the final hour the market was holding an even keel.

Gainers of fractions to around a point included International Mercantile Marine 6s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Rock Island General 4s of '88, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Frisco 4½s, of '78, Nickel Plate 4½s and Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77.

A steep rise in Japanese Government and industrial issues highlighted the foreign lists, but traders had no explanation for the move except that the bonds might have been responsive to a buying flurry in the Japanese group in the London market. The gains here ranged from around 2 to nearly 5 points. German 7s sold off fractionally on a small turnover.

Boston Stock Exchange Admits Incorporated Firm

By the Associated Press

The Boston Stock Exchange, for the first time in its 107 years, has admitted an incorporated securities firm to full membership—possibly a "forerunner of similar action by other exchanges"—John E. Yerxa, exchange president, announced.

In reporting the purchase of a seat by Perrin, West and Winslow, Inc., Mr. Yerxa explained that his was the first of the "larger" national securities exchanges to extend full membership to a firm organized as a corporation, although associate membership has been available to corporations on the New York Cub Exchange.

A recent change in the constitution of the Boston Stock Exchange made the action possible.

As an additional safeguard for investors, officials said, it is provided that corporations becoming members of the exchange segregate in separate bank accounts, cash balances held for customers, in the same way as stock exchange firms now "earmark" securities held in safekeeping for customers.

Declaring rules adopted years ago should be revised in the light of present accepted methods, Mr. Yerxa said:

"With appropriate regulations for the protection of the public, such as Boston has now provided, there is no sound reason for excluding responsible incorporated investment firms from exchange membership."

Massachusetts Plans Note Issue

William E. Hurley, Massachusetts State Treasurer, will receive bids in writing until 12 o'clock noon, E.D.S.T, June 30, on $3,500,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes dated July 15, 1941, due July 14, 1942, issued under the provisions of chapter 49 of the Acts of 1933 as amended, creating an Emergency Finance Board, in renewal of part of $4,500,000 notes due July 15, 1941.

Interest on the notes will be payable at maturity. The Commonwealth figures the interest on exact number of days on a 360-day year basis.

Loans to Business Rise $28,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities were $1,405,000,000 larger than a year ago.

These loans increased $28,000,000 to a total of $5,792,000,000 in the week ended June 18. The defense program has been a primary factor in the expansion.

New Marine Rates to Finland

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters today removed cargoes carried by Finnish flag vessels from the published rate schedule, placing them in a class with most occupied or conquered countries of Europe for insurance purposes.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun23
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	42	42	42	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun24
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	3	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	153	152	152¼	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	81	81	81	+1¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	1	28	27⅝	27¾	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	— ½
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	—1¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	41¼	40¾	40¾	—1
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	4	8½	8	8⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun24
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36	36	36	— ¾
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	84	84	84	—1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	Jun24
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	22	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	76½	75⅞	76⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109	109	109	+3¼
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	105	105	105	+1½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅝
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1½	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	16	16	16	Jun23
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	19	18¾	19	Jun24
37⅛	21⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Jun20
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47	47	47	— ¼
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	9	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21	21	21	Jun23
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3¼	3¼	Jun23
13¾	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	95	92½	93	Jun24
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun24
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jun24
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	7	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	12	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun24
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(⅓g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	12	42	41¼	41⅞	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	148½	148½	148½	+1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¾	45	45	Jun20
28½	19	Am Steel F (⅓g)	9	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	10½	10¼	10½	Jun24
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	17⅛	16¾	16¾	Jun24
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun23
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun24
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	9	156¼	155¾	156¼	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69	69	69	Jun24
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	69¼	69⅛	69¼	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	—1⅛
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5¼	5½	Jun24
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	84⅛	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	Jun24
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	9	63½	62¾	62¾	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	32	27½	27⅛	27½	
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
12⅛	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jun23
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun18
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	4	69¼	68⅜	69¼	— ⅛
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	21	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅝
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	22½	22½	22½	Jun24
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	36	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
71⅜	63⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jun24
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅛	13⅝	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	75	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

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19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun24
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	*1	8	8	8	— ¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	8	22⅝	22⅜	22½	Jun24
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28	27⅞	28	Jun24
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	25¾	25½	25½	
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jun24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	— ¼
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	35	37⅛	36¼	37	+1
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅞	29½	29½	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	38	74	73	73¾	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	122¼	122½	+ ⅜
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun23
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	65	17	16½	16¾	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28⅛	28	28	— ¾
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21	21	21	Jun24
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1⅛g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun20
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11	11	11	
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	Jun24
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun23
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun24
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	6	17¼	17	17	Jun24
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	7⅞	8	Jun23
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	55	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9¼	9	9¼	Jun23
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun23

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	19	19	19	Jun24
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	73	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ½
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun24
13⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	3	28	28	28	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun21
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	62	62	62	Jun24
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	48	47½	48	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	16¾	16	16	—1
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun24
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	32	32	32	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun24
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13	13	Jun20
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1	1	Jun23
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3	3	3	
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun24
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
44½	37½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun23
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
92½	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	29	57⅞	57⅛	57½	
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun24
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun24
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	3	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	27¾	37½	37½	— ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	89	89	89	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Jun23
14	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun24
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	15⅛	14¾	14¾	Jun23
82½	73	Col G&E (.10g)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¾	75	75	Jun18
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun18
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	Jun24
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102½	101⅞	102½	Jun24
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun20
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
12	9½	Com'th & South	85	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61	60¾	61	+ ½
9	7¼	Com Edis (1.80)	14	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
31½	21¼	Cons Laund	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jun23
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	84	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jun23
⅛	⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	26	25	25½	Jun23
106⅜	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100	100	100	Jun23
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	4	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
1⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	4	34½	34	34½	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun23
40⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	14	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	15	15	15	Jun23
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
48	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	5	4	4	4	Jun24
20	3¾	Coty Internat'l	20	3¾	1¼	3¾	Jun24
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	16	16	16	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¾g)	4	23	22⅝	22⅝	Jun24
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	41	41	41	Jun24
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	5	38½	38¼	38⅛	— ⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	2	88	87½	87½	
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
53⅛	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	5	14	13⅞	14	Jun24
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	21	21	21	Jun23
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	2	1	1	1	
45	40	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jun17
34¾	29⅞	Curtis P pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
99¼	71¼	Curtiss-W (⅛e)	32	87⅜	83¾	83¾	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
19⅝	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Exports To England At 20-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lend-lease and other merchandise shipments to the United Kingdom in April, the Commerce Department said, made the largest total of goods to go to England in any month in 20 years.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in April totaled $128,000,000 but the department no longer reveals the nature of such shipments. The British Empire as a whole received $246,000,000 of American goods, or about 61 per cent of the $385,454,000 exports. Canada received $70,000,000, the next largest amount.

Other export increases included Russia, China—another lend-lease recipient—and Latin America.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in April were not only $32,000,000 higher than in March, but nearly two and a half times as much as in April of last year. Shipments to Japan and Africa declined.

Comparisons of April foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	April, 1940	March, 1941	April 1941
Exports total	322,938	357,233	385,454
Europe	139,375	113,233	145,964
North America	80,160	107,098	138,665
South America	36,231	37,029	36,681
Asia	47,753	57,181	55,756
Oceania	5,477	7,572	8,337
Africa	13,941	35,121	28,354

Exports by principal countries:

Belgium	4,228
Canada	54,149
China	5,690
France	45,985
Germany	35
Italy	9,233
Japan	15,277
Mexico	6,623
Netherlands	4,616
Philippine Islands	8,384
U. S. S. R.	6,081
United Kingdom	53,341

Imports total	212,352	267,784
Europe	40,806	26,099
North America	56,574	72,542
South America	29,048	51,246
Asia	74,670	91,980
Oceania	3,213	14,323
Africa	8,041	11,593

Imports by principal countries:

Belgium	3,886
Canada	29,885
France	4,220
Germany	363
Italy	4,953
Japan	8,760
Mexico	6,652
Netherlands	1,384
Philippine Islands	7,440
U. S. S. R.	2,595
United Kingdom	12,674

Revelle W. Brown May Be Named Head Of Jersey Central

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Railroad circles heard today that the management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was considering the appointment of Revelle W. Brown, an executive of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as its new President. He would be successor to Albert N. Williams, who soon will relinquish the Lehigh Valley presidency to join the Western Union Telegraph Co. Mr. Williams was elected President of the big communications company last week.

Mr. Brown started as a laborer on the Illinois Division of the Baltimore & Ohio. He is Vice-President of the Jersey Central in charge of operation and maintenance.

Wheat Prices Firm In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP) — Wheat prices shifted back and forth within a one-cent range today and, after showing losses of almost a cent at one stage, closed with little net change.

Expanding southwest movement of new wheat, although only a small percentage was being offered for sale, along with liquidation of old grain in all sections of the belt, particularly in spring wheat territory, contributed hedging pressure to the pit. A break in cotton prices also encouraged some selling while buying was credited to mills and previous short sellers. Traders said the war was a reason for extreme caution in operations.

House Kills Senate Rider For Farm Insurance Find

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—By a roll-call vote of 202 to 130, the House killed a Senate rider to amendments to the National Housing Act to set up a $350,000,000 fund for insurance of farm mortgages.

Representative Steagall (D), of Alabama, a sponsor of the rider, said that it would obviate the necessity of the Government's making loans to help farm tenants become farm owners. Representative Wolcott (R), of Michigan, argued that the proposal has been before Congress for several years without having been discussed fully and therefore should not be brought immediately to the floor for a vote.

The program was added to a series of amendments to the housing act—which the House joined the Senate in endorsing—to extend the act two years from July 1 and to increase from $2,500 to $3,000 the limit on loans for new construction.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	Ind. 30	Rails 20	Util. 15
Net change	+.22	-.25	-.20
Today's close*	123.46	28.51	17.90
Previous close	123.24	28.26	17.70
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '46-44	108.1	108.1	108.1
1 2½s '53-49	107:30	107:30	107.30
5 2s '55-53	104.17	104.17	104.17
35 2½s '58-56	103.27	103.22	103.27
1 2¾s '59-56	110.22	110.22	110.22

New York City Bonds

6 3s '80	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	109	109	109
8 Alleghany cv 5s'44	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
8 Allied Strs 4½s'51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¼	56	56
8 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102⅝	102½	102½
4 Am Int 5½s'49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61 6	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
10 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
4 ACLine 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
12 ACLine clt 4s 52	69⅛	68½	69½
5 ACLine 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
4 ACLine 5s 45	90	90	90
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35¾	35½	35½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98	98	98
15 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65½	65¼	65¼
15 B&O 95 st A	34⅝	34½	34⅝
6 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34	34¼
9 B&O 96 st E	34	34	34
96 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	27¾	28¼
4 B&O 4s 48	63¾	63½	63⅝
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	53	53
16 B&O SW 50 st	44	43⅝	43⅝
2 B&OTC 4s 59	52	52	52
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	45¼	46¼	46¼
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	45	45	45
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	104¾	105
36 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29½	29¼	29¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109½	109½	109½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92	91½	91½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Bur CR & NO 5s 34	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 CanNat 5s 69 Jly	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 CanNat Ry 4½s 51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 CanPac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62½	62½
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅝	96½	96⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 4s 45	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54¾	54¾
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	72	72	72
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	17⅜	17½
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16½	16⅛	16⅛
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
8 C&O 4½s 92	130½	130½	130½
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¼	104	104
8 Chi & Alton 3s 49	104⅝	104½	104½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	14½	14¼	14¼
8 AmIGChem 5½s'49	84½	84	84
4 Am Int 5½s'49	76	75¾	75¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s'61	82	82	82
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61 6	97½	97½	97½
3 Am Del 4s 57	93¾	93½	93½
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
10 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
4 ACLine 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
12 ACLine clt 4s 52	69⅛	68½	69½
5 ACLine 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
4 ACLine 5s 45	90	90	90
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35¾	35½	35½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98	98	98
15 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65½	65¼	65¼
15 B&O 95 st A	34⅝	34½	34⅝
6 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34	34¼
9 B&O 96 st E	34	34	34
96 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	27¾	28¼
4 B&O 4s 48	63¾	63½	63⅝
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	53	53
16 B&O SW 50 st	44	43⅝	43⅝
2 B&OTC 4s 59	52	52	52
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	45¼	46¼	46¼
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	45	45	45
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	104¾	105
36 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29½	29¼	29¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109½	109½	109½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92	91½	91½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Bur CR & NO 5s 34	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 CanNat 5s 69 Jly	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 CanNat Ry 4½s 51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 CanPac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62½	62½
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅝	96½	96⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 4s 45	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54¾	54¾
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	72	72	72
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	17⅜	17½
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16½	16⅛	16⅛
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
8 C&O 4½s 92	130½	130½	130½
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¼	104	104
8 Chi & Alton 3s 49	104⅝	104½	104½
4 Chi Ind 5½s 52	14½	14¼	14¼
2 Chi Ind 5½s 52	84½	84	84
1 Chi Ind 5½s 52	76	75¾	75¾
1 Chi Ind 5½s 52	82	82	82
1 Chi Ind 5½s 52	97½	97½	97½
15 Gt Nor 4½s 46	93¾	93½	93½
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	97⅜	97¼	97¼
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	105	105	105
5 Housatonic 5s 37	93¾	93¾	93¾
35 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	63¼	63⅛	63¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¼	101¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44¼	44½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	43¾	44
10 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44½	44⅛	44½
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	46	45⅞	46
18 Ill Cen Ohio 3s '51	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
3 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	44	44	44
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	61½	61⅛	61½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	49¾	49	49¼
8 Inland Stl 3s 61	45	44½	44¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100⅛	100	100
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	99¼	99⅛	99¼
125 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17	16½	16¾
31 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 B	16½	16¼	16¼
26 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 C	16½	16	16½
22 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	37	36¾	37
22 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	87¼	87	87
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
10 Int T&T 5s '55	45⅝	45½	45⅝
20 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	43½	42¼	43
5 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	42	42	42
13 K C South 3s '50	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	71	70¼	70¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	67	67	67
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	67	67	67
4 Lac Gas 5s '42	96½	96½	96½
7 Leh & N Y 4s '97	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	101	101	101
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	56	55¾	56
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	46¾	46⅜	46⅜
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	31	31
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅛	27¾	28⅛
11 Leh Val Term 5s '51	54⅞	54½	54⅞
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Loews 3½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15 Long Dock 3¾s '50	96¼	96	96¼
7 Louisn G Ark 5s '69	86⅞	86¼	86¼
4 Lu & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅝	97	97⅝
1 Louis & 1st 4s 2003	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¾	86½	86¾
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
3 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	77½	77½	77½
4 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	24½	24½	24½
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	85½	85½	85½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	28¾	28⅝	28¾
2 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
128 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27	27	27
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	26½	26½	26½
325 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	26½	26½	26½
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	26¼	26	26¼
100 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	27½	27½	27½
96 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	26½	26½	26½
142 Mo Pac 5s '80 I	27¾	27¼	27½
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27	26½	27
4 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	26¾	26	26¾
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	21¾	21¼	21¾
4 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	36⅜	36¼	36¼
25 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¾
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	55	55	55
1 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	71¼	71¼	71¼
12 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45⅜	45	45⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	44	44	44
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	38	38	38
16 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	44	43¾	44
17 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¼	62	62
21 NYC 4½s 2013A	57	56⅝	56⅞
3 NYC cn 4s 98	61	61	61
18 NYC233s5 46	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
24 NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101	101
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61⅜	60⅞	61⅛
10 NYChi&StL 4s 46	94	93¾	94
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74½	74½	74½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109	109	109
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115
8 NY LE&WD&L 5s 43	99½	99	99½
26 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26	27	26¾
6 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
16 NYNH&H 4½s'67	26⅛	25⅝	26
20 NYNH&H 4s'55	24¼	24⅛	24¼
15 NYNH&H 4s'56	24½	24¼	24¼
6 NYNH&H 3½s'47	23½	23½	23½
11 NYNH&H 3½s'54	24	23½	24
4 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
11 NY O&W gen 4s'55	1⅝	1½	1½
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	107½	107½	107½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	33	33	33
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
20 Norf Sou 5s'61 rgn ct	24¼	24	24¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	104⅜	104	104
6 Nor Am Co 3¼s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	65	65
19 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
5 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	110½	110⅛	110¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s'65	5½	5½	5½
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	105	105	105
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 3¾s 61	111	111	111
4 Pac Gas & El 4s64	112¼	112⅛	112¼
5 Pac Oil 2d 5s 38	90	90	90
22 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	90	89½	90
6 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
2 Para Pict cv 3¾s 47	96	96	96
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	45⅞	45	45⅞
2 Penn P & Lt 4½s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Pen P & Lt 3¼s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Penn RR gen 5s 68	111	111	111
11 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	122¾	122¾	122¾
12 Penn RR gtd 4½s 65	105½	105¼	105½
6 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	94½	94½	94½
1 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	102	102	102
14 Penn RR 3¾s 70	94¾	94¼	94¾
3 Penn RR 3¼s 52	89½	89½	89½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67⅞	67¼	67⅞
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¾	107¼	107½
14 Phila Co 5s 67	103	103	103
3 Phil Elec 3½s 62	105	105	105
25 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
20 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26⅜	26¼	26¼
4 PCCoStL 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	99¾	100
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	55	55	55
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	82	82
22 Readg 4½s 97 A	82½	81⅞	82½
11 Readg 4½s 97 B	82	81½	82
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
5 Rem Rand 4½s 56 ww	106	105¾	106
8 RepubSteel 4½s 61	104½	104⅛	104½
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104¼	104½
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	44	44	44
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	10	10	10
5 RIArk & Lu 4½s 34	14	14	14
5 Saguenay Pow 3¼s 66	90¼	90½	90½
26 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74⅞	74	74
2 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	37⅞	37¼	37¾
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	44	44	44
1 StLSF 5s 50 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 StLSF 5s 50 ct	13	13	13
39 StLSF 4½s 78	14	13¾	14
32 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	13½	13½	13½
25 StLSF 4s 50 A	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
26 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	12⅜	11¾	12¼
8 StLSW rfg 5s 90	17½	16⅞	17
4 StP&KC SHL4½s41	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
21 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94	93¼	93½
6 Seab AL cn 6s 45	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Sea AL 4s 50 st	11¾	11½	11½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
9 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	81	77	80
6 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¾	103½	103¾
34 Sr Bell T&T 3s 79	107⅞	107½	107⅞
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	52	52
8 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
26 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51¾	51¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	65½	65½
2 So Pac cl 4s 49	48¾	48½	48¾
20 So Pac 3¾s 46	68¼	68	68⅛
30 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	54	54¼
1 South Ry 6½s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅝	92	92⅜
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
3 So Rv 4s St L 51	76½	76½	76½
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
5 Spokane Int 5s 55	31	31	31
28 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Superior Oil 3½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 T C I & RR 5s 51	124½	124½	124½
1 TRR A St L 4s 53	111½	111½	111½
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	71	71	71
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	71	71	71
7 Third Ave adj 5s 60	15½	15⅜	15⅜
7 Third Ave 4s 60	52½	51½	51½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
8 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	105⅞	105⅞
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99	99	99
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	86¾	86¼	86¼
2 Un NJRR&Can 4s 44	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
12 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103¼	103	103¼
6 Uta P&L 5s 44	103	103	103
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	71¾	71¾	71¾
9 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¼	108¼
12 Wabash rfg 5½s 75†	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 Wabash 1st 5s 39†	60½	60⅛	60½
2 Wabash 5s 80 D†	12½	12⅜	12½
2 Wabash 5s 39 B†	12½	12½	12½
24 Wabash 4½s 78ct	12½	12½	12½
4 Walwrth 4s 55	12	12	12
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	82	82¾	83
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	61	61	61
9 West Penn 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
18 West Shore 4s 2361	52½	52¼	52¼
6 Westch Lt 5s 50	125½	125½	125½
3 Westn Md 5½s 7A	101	100½	101
3 Westn Md 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Westn Pac 5½s 46	25	25	25
5 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	24½	24½	24½
3 Western Un 5s 51	83½	83½	83¾
10 Western Un 5s 60	81¾	81¾	82
11 Western Un 4½s 50	80	79¾	80
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	108¼	106¼	106¼
41 Wis Cen 4s 49	38	37¾	38
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	36½	36¼	36½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	9	9	9
1 Antioquia 7s 46 C	9	9	9
1 Antioquia 7s 46 D	9	9	9
3 Argentine 4½s 71	70	70	70
1 Bel[illegible] 57	64	64	64
1 Bel[illegible] 55	83	83	83
1 Bel[illegible] 49	86	86	86
1 Bel[illegible] 55	86	86	86
1 Bel[illegible] 68	20½	20½	20½
2 Brazil[illegible] 57	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Canada 4s 60	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
5 Canada 3¼s 61

Commerce and Finance

Social-Economic Future Seen Determined by Military Effort

Business and Industry

Security Trade By Insurance Firms Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1940 security transactions by more than 1,000 of the country's insurance companies totaled $6,491,311,428, according to the new 1941 edition of Poor's Purchases and Sales of Securities.

Although this total, continues the report, is below the 1939 volume of security transactions, which reached $6,894,257,636, it is a decrease of less than 6 per cent. Thus, during 1940 an average of nearly $22,000,000 worth of securities was bought or sold by insurance companies every working day.

Drop in Purchases

The decrease in security transactions last year was caused entirely by a drop in purchases, which amounted to $4,075,324,705, as compared with $4,622,412,382 in 1939. On the other hand, sales of securities jumped from $2,271,845,254 to $2,415,986,723, an increase of more than 6 per cent.

Poor's tabulations show that the 10 largest insurance company buyers of securities invested $2,790,397,387 in 1940. This compares with $2,465,848,709 invested by the 10 leading companies in 1939. In other words, the leading companies expanded their purchases, whereas the total for all insurance companies was less than for the preceding year.

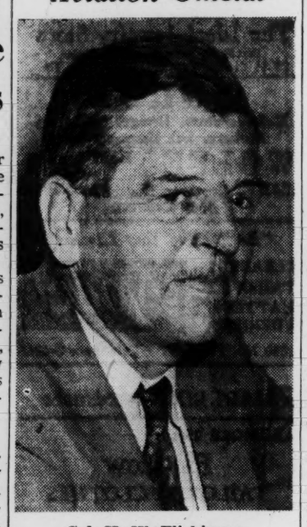
The Equitable Life Assurance Society, with 1940 security investments totaling $754,416,382, was the leader for the second year, with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, whose purchases amounted to $475,259,605, running second. As shown in the following table, the Prudential Insurance Company of America and the New York Life Insurance Company maintained their positions as the third and fourth largest purchasers of securities.

Northwestern Sixth

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company jumped from seventh to six place; Travelers Insurance Company climbed from ninth to seventh place; and Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company went from tenth to ninth place, in 1940. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company dropped from sixth to eighth place and New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose name did not appear last year as one of the first 10, took the tenth position.

	1940	1939
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	$754,416,382	$668,592,147
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	475,259,605	569,521,623
Prudential Insurance Company of America	417,123,099	354,939,002
New York Life Insurance Co.	372,886,160	232,391,062
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	168,137,166	155,647,455
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company	129,984,918	117,398,267
Travelers Insurance Company (Life Department)	128,887,968	87,298,129
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company	126,136,585	134,642,681
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.	116,377,187	86,116,154
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company	101,188,317	59,302,189

Aviation Official



Col. H. W. Flickinger

Elected a Vice-President of Republic Aviation Corp. Colonel Flickinger formerly was director of export sales for the company. He has held this position since his retirement from active duty with the United States Army Air Corps in 1939.

Philadelphia Co. $60,000,000 Issues Awarded Syndicates

NEW YORK (AP)—Observing the competitive bidding rule made recently by the Securities & Exchange Commission, the Philadelphia Company has awarded $48,000,000 of its bonds to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co., and an issue of $12,000,000 collateral trust notes to a group headed by the Mellon Securities Corp. and the First Boston Corp.

The bonds, 20-year collateral trusts, were sold as 4¼s, at the syndicate's bid of 100.3375. The successful bid for the notes was 100.07 for 2⅝ per cent obligations maturing in 1 to 10 years.

Philadelphia Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas & Electric Co., controls operating utilities in the Pittsburgh district and other areas in Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia.

The company will use the proceeds of the financing to redeem $60,000,000 of secured 5 per cent bonds due in 1967.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Rises to New High Record During May

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steel mill consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during May totaled 6,232,213 gross tons, largest for any May in history, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

The figure was slightly below the all-time consumption record of 6,411,531 tons in March this year because of the slower tempo resulting from the bituminous coal mine shut-down in April.

Use of the 6,232,213 tons in May compared with 5,802,088 tons in the previous month and with 4,556,200 tons in May, 1940. It brought consumption for the first five months to the record total of 30,450,916 tons, against 22,119,967 tons in the like 1940 period.

The report showed that as of June 1 there were 19,551,247 tons of the mineral on hand at furnaces and 2,265,651 tons on Lake Erie docks for a total lower lakes supply of 21,816,898 tons, compared with 16,937,173 tons a month before and 19,603,350 tons a year ago.

During May, 13 additional furnaces, using the Lake Superior product, were blown in to make a total of 169 of an available 186 in blast, compared with 137 of 189 a year ago.

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Russia's Economic Lack Viewed Cause of Military Weakness

Fifth of a series of articles discussing the future economic pattern of the United States.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No better illustration of certain economic guesses printed on this page a fortnight ago could have come to light so promptly as the present military plight of Soviet Russia.

In a series of four articles, the following theses accidentally pertinent to the present Russian situation, were set forth:

(1) The social-economic "shape of things to come" is neither Socialism nor Communism, but the product of such changes as war determines.

(2) These changes involve the strengthening of government only as it is given the strength and authority to over-ride all social and economic resistances (in the form of outmoded or stale institutions) to the greater flow of economic energy into military preparations.

(3) In fact, these changes in the last analysis involve the freeing of unprecedented volumes and types of economic energy and productivity, for the enlistment of a more effective war effort by the nation.

Need Respect for Adventuring

(4) In this respect mass production, the industrial counterpart of mass political democracy, is not enough. A new dimension in warmaking must be developed in the form of a release of technological adventuring and a new tie-up of this with military action.

(5) This in turn requires an unprecedented release, enlistment, and promotion of technically adventurous persons to positions of more respect and authority in the community.

(6) The social-economic pattern of civilian life in any given nation is largely responsible for the pattern of military life, and therefore the more the civilian economic system conforms to the above requirements, the more effective the army it is likely to put into hte field. Violation of these postulates probably means a poor army.

The generally anticipated near-term Russian military collapse is an almost perfect illustration of these postulates. Washington expectations of Russian resistance seem gloomy. It seems unlikely that the Germans would have attacked unless they had a reasonable expectation of victory before the Ukrainian rye crops became dry enough to burn and by the time the land had still an Indian summer in which German victory might be consolidated.

The fundamental economic reasons for Russian military weakness can best be shown by a quick observation flight over the last generation or two of Russian economic history. It reveals an appalling Russian failure to release the economic energies of the technically adventurous in the Russian community.

The following history is drawn largely from memory and may not be cap-a-pie accurate as to dates and names but its general sociological accuracy is vouched for by this correspondent.

Witte Effects Reforms

In 1905 the Russian government, which had long departed from the liberalism of Alexander II and grown repressive, was thrashed by the Japanese and its defeat tempted the Bolshevik and Menshevik (majority and minority) wings of the underground Social Revolutionary Party to try a revolution, which was crushed with much bloodshed.

A Duma or Congress was set up but under the weak Nicholas II its powers were rapidly sapped between 1905 and 1914. The foresighted Count Witte, Minister of Agriculture, tried to wean the peasants from the enterprise-wasting village mir or commune system by special concessions to the aggressive kulak or homesteader peasants but his power and projects, too, were shorn.

During the World War the narrow-minded and technologically innocent Czarist regime narrowed, instead of widening, the base of its economic power by refusing point-blank the offers of the budding zemstros or local chambers of commerce and commercial trade associations to help in disentangling the economic tangles of the day, particularly in transportation, always an obvious Russian weakness. Then transportation broke down.

Yet rising prices and war demand so stimulated and released economic life, despite Czarist repression, that by 1917 the big interior towns were booming. Then the Revolution came and froze this progress. As late as 1922, for instance, Samara, the Kansas City of Russia, showed to this correspondent's eyes the ruined evidence of a boom suddenly frozen by the Revolution, like a Pompeii suddenly stopped or a watch halted (in a current whodunit) at the moment of the murder.

Russian Economic Geography

(Incidentally, Russian economic geography reads much like American if East is taken for West. The great Russian industrial areas are in the west and the agricultural areas in the east. The Volga is like the Mississippi, Nijni Novgorod (Gorki) corresponds to Minneapolis, Samara to Kansas City, and so on, Petrograd like New York and Moscow like the industrially sprawling Chicago of Carl Sandburg.

The Ukraine, with its good black earth and separate feelings, is like the American South; the Crimea is (or used to be) the Florida of Russia, and the Ural Mountains in the East correspond to the American Rockies in the West. If the Germans take all of West Russia through to Moscow, there will be no more resistance possible than if they took all the American East through to Chicago and drove the American Army west to the non-industrial prairies (east to the non-industrial Russian steppes).

Came the Revolution in October (Julian calendar) 1917 and the stop-gap guilt-confessing Versailles of Brest-Litovsk signed with the Germans, and Soviet Russia was promptly ringed with the foreign-propped armies of Yudenitch, Kolchak, Budenov, and so on. In the pinch, busy with replacing the Red Guard with a Red Army, the Moscow Government chose to feed the cities at the cost of high-pressuring the peasants out of their crops and stores, with the result that the peasants sabotaged, planted less, and the smaller planted area plus the drought of 1921 produced the disastrous 1921-1923 famine, the inevitable consequence of the temporarily inevitable, over-militant communism of the emergency.

Lenin Made Compromise

The astute Lenin, near his end, trimmed Communism's sails to the economic wind with the "New Economic Policy," which from 1922 through 1927, abundantly released Russian energies by granting comparative freedom to small traders and entrepreneurs to run private business in competition with government trusts. Though heavy taxes and ration-rules curbed private business in a way that would have seemed intolerable to American business men, there resulted nevertheless such a speeding up of the "tempo" of Russian economic life (to use a once-favorite word in Communist jargon) that all Russia prospered as never before.

Paralleling this in the farm world, the Communists repeated Witte's policy and encouraged the more aggressive "kulak" farmers to get out of the village commune and homestead their own lands, spurred and favored by tax adjustments and other favors such as a strong Government can provide in abundance if it pleases. Russian agriculture, too, made a quick comeback. The movement of aggressive farmers out of the crowded Ukraine into the camparatively empty steppes of the Volga Valley, which had begun under Witte, was resumed; the more technologically adventurous farmers got out of the village mir or commune, got the albatross of the horseless poorer commune farmers off their neck, bought tractors, rotated crops, farmed for the market, prospered, and provided cheap bread for Moscow, Petrograd, Kharkov, Orel, Ryazan, Odessa, and other industrial towns.

(To be continued)

Roads Report Sharp Gains in Carloadings

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended June 21 included:

Balt & Ohio	64,757	63,623	51,820
Erie	32,165	31,400	24,729
N. Y. Central	106,183	102,810	84,332
Wabash	18,333	17,306	13,666
Missouri Pacific	28,180	25,898	24,257
Rock Island	26,888	27,330	24,323
Frisco	16,292	14,972	12,822
Southern	45,506	44,805	34,424

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3540

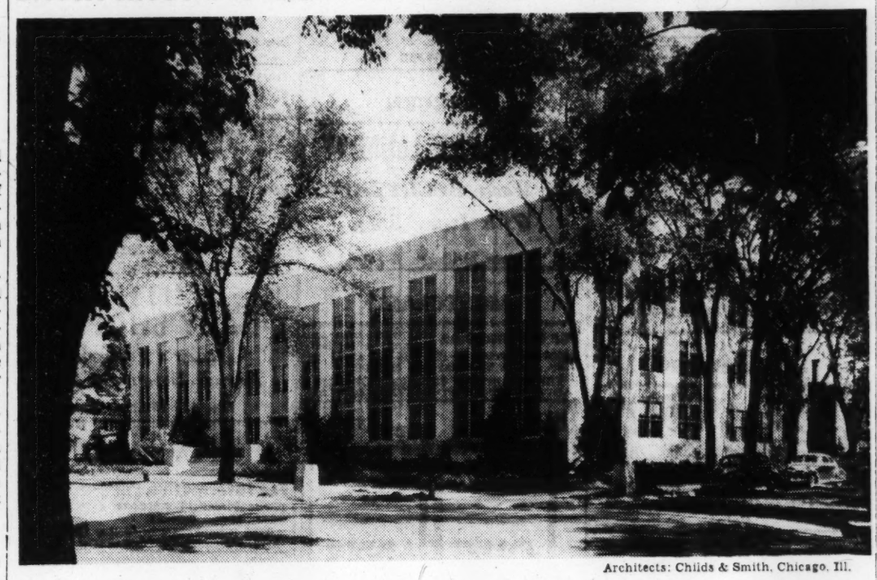
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 209

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1941. Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, June 24, 1941

Insurance Firms Now Have Home of Their Own



Architects: Childs & Smith, Chicago, Ill.

The Employers Mutual Liability and Employers Mutual Fire Insurance companies, Wausau, Wisconsin, have moved into their new building, a home of their own, after having operated in rented office space since the founding of the former company 30 years ago, and the latter, six years ago.

The new structure will house all the departments of the two companies as well as their Wausau Branch office for local service.

President H. J. Hagge, under whose direction the companies have grown to national prominence, especially in the workmen's compensation insurance field, in which the liability company is a pioneer, announced the plans to build on July 9, 1940. Construction was started on Sept. 3, 1940, and the building was completed in record time, being ready for occupancy on June 1, 1941.

The building is simple of design, being constructed of steel and limestone with greenstone paneling and fluted pilasters to offset the severity of the white limestone. The seals of the states cut in stone are set along the cornices. The total cost of the building was about $500,000.

Southern Kraft Is Consolidated Into International Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Southern Kraft Corp. has been consolidated into the International Paper Co. The Southern Kraft was a wholly owned subsidiary and the merger is a sequel to the recent financing of International Paper, according to an announcement by Richard J. Cullen, president.

This action is part of a long range program of recapitalization and reorganization which ultimately will result in elimination of the International Paper and Power Company, owner of almost all the shares of International Paper.

Mr. Cullen said the paper company has created a Southern Kraft division to continue the business of its former subsidiary without change in its personnel. He added that International Paper now owns directly all of the major operating properties controlled by it in the United States.

There are no exchanges of securities held by the public involved in this merger, since all of the shares of Southern Kraft were owned by its parent and all the outstanding first leasehold and general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of Southern Kraft have been called for redemption on July 12, in connection with the recently announced sale of $26,500,000 of 3⅝ per cent bonds by the International Paper Company.

The relatively small amounts of outstanding purchase money obligations of the Southern Kraft Corporation will continue as obligations of International Paper. Combined assets of the company and subsidiaries exceed $230,000,000.

FTC Orders Tire Concerns to Cease Misrepresentations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, its subsidiary, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., and the B. F. Goodrich Company, all of Akron, Ohio; Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago and Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City to cease misrepresenting that they are granting discounts in the sale of their tires when it is not the fact.

The FTC finds that the purported savings and discounts advertised were not based upon the regular current retail selling prices but upon amounts higher than these.

When savings were computed on advertised selling prices as compared with the list prices of competitors, the commission found that these were not the regular current retail selling prices of the competitors' tires.

All the tire companies cited are ordered by the commission to cease such practices. All of them, except the Western Auto Supply Company, are also ordered to stop representing that purchasers are being offered savings on certain tires or tubes when such savings are based on the regular list price of higher-priced tires or tubes and that a specified tire or tube is being offered for sale when actually another kind is sold.

Lead Stocks at New Low, Shipments at Peak in May

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic stocks of refined lead at the end of May established a new low but shipments attained a monthly high record, the American Bureau of Metal Statistcis announced.

Stocks were 34,078 tons, a decrease of 8,881 from the 42,899 tons on hand at the end of April. May deliveries amounted to 69,382 tons, a gain of 10,213 over April shipments of 59,169 tons.

Foreign refined lead imports used in domestic market were not included in the figure. Their inclusion would have lifted May deliveries to approximately 80,000 tons or more.

Department Store Trade Rises in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Department stores achieved for the fiscal year 1940 total sales averaging more than 6 per cent above their 1939 volume. Earnings averaged nearly 5 per cent of sales, the highest percentage return in the last 12 years. With the improved dollar volume, economies in percentage operating expense were effected. At the same time gross margin rates remained at substantially the same level as in 1939.

These findings are based on a bulletin just released by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research under the sponsorship of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and written by Professor Malcolm P. McNair. The results for 1940 reflect the operations of 429 department stores and 90 specialty stores representing approximately 40 per cent of the estimated total United States volume for the trade.

The report provides detailed margin, expense, and profit data for department and specialty stores classified according to size. With the exception of the very small firms, department stores of all groups typically incurred lower operating expense percentages for 1940 than for 1939.

The stores with annual sales of less than $150,000, which secured only moderate sales increases spent relatively more in 1940 than in 1939 for operating costs and earned less favorable percentages on sales. For each sales volume group "goal" figures are presented summarizing the experience of the most profitable firms within each group.

Average figures for several significant operating results are provided for stores classified in two ways—by volume and by size of city. These data clearly indicate the advantageous position of stores achieving large dollar volume in cities of moderate size where rental and newspaper advertising rates are low and delivery costs are favorable.

The highest earnings in 1940 were reported by stores with sales of $2,000,000-$4,000,000 in cities with populations of 50,000 to 100,000, and stores with sales of $4,000,000-$10,000,000 in cities with populations of 100,000 to 250,000.

Virginia Merchants Plan Anti-Co-operative Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Retail Merchants' Association of Virginia, which recently opened permanent headquarters in the Atlantic Life Building here, will conduct a Statewide campaign in favor of private business enterprise as opposed to the co-operative movement, Oscar H. West, managing director of the retail group, said here.

"Growth of the consumers' co-operative movement in this country," Mr. West said, "greatly enhanced by misinformed patriots, educators, churchmen and others fostered by the Department of Labor of the United States, threatens to undermine the foundation of private business.

"Our democracy had its roots planted deep in the fertile soil of individual initiative, and our forefathers determined that the citizen should be entitled to the fruits of his legitimate success. Through our educational program we hope to inform the citizens of Virginia of the dangers that lie in the co-operative movement and to preserve a great American business principle."

At the 1940 session of the Virginia General Assembly the association is interested in legislation designed to place co-operative associations on a tax basis comparable to that of private business. These efforts will be fostered before the 1942 session of the Virginia General Assembly, Mr. West said.

$1,000,000 Mahon 4¼ P. C. Debenture Issue on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Burr, Gannett & Co. and Coffin & Burr, Inc., are offering to the public $1,000,000 4¼ per cent sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1956, of the R. C. Mahon Co., of Detroit, fabricators of steel and sheet metal products.

Proceeds of the offering will be used in part for the redemption of all the company's outstanding 5 per cent debenture notes, due April 1, 1951. It is estimated that approximately 528,468 will be required for this purpose. The balance of the proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes and for working capital.

On completion of the present financing and retirement of the 5 per cent debenture notes due 1951, the $1,000,000 of new 4¼ per cent debentures will constitute the only funded debt. Outsanding stock includes 1,460 shares of no par convertible preferred stock—no stated value, cumulative dividend $2.20 per share per annum; 26,618 shares of Class A (convertible) preferred stock no par value—no stated value, cumulative dividend $2 a share per annum; and 96,000 shares of common.

The new 4¼ per cent debentures due May 1, 1956, are redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the company. If the day fixed for redemption shall occur prior to May 1, 1942, a premium of $40 per $1,000 bond is provided. Thereafter, the premium is reduced as of certain dates to May 1, 1955.

The company's business includes the design, fabrication, erection and sale of steel and sheet metal products, consisting of spray booths, drying ovens, industrial washing machines, exhausting systems, steel roof deck, roofing and sheet metal work, fire doors, rolling doors and other industrial plant equipment. It is also engaged in the fabrication, erection, installation and sale of structural steel for industrial plants, office buildings, locks and dams, bridges and highway viaducts. The plant and executive offices are located in Detroit and a branch office is maintained in Chicago.

Car & Foundry Net $5.23 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Car & Foundry Co. in a report for the fiscal year ended April 30 showed net earnings of $5,161,130 compared with net loss of $10,777 for the previous fiscal year.

These profits, remaining after all charges, including provision for estimated income and excess profits taxes, were the largest reported by the company since the fiscal year 1930 and were equal to $5.10 a share on the common stock after allowing for a full year's dividends on the 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, $100 par.

In contrast with its operating conditions during much of the past decade, marked by a long string of deficits since 1932, the company reported orders on books amounting to more than $170,000,000.

Am. Telephone $234,000,000 Issue Ratified

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, President of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., today predicted the company's expansion program would call for more money than the $234,000,000 to be raised by sale of a convertible debenture issue.

Speaking at a special stockholders' meeting, which approved the proposed issue, Gifford said the company expected to need a great deal of money this year and possibly for two more years.

"If we want some more money next year, and we will want some at the rate we are going," Gifford said, "we could get another $100,000,000 whenever the conversion privilege was exercised and thus we would be raising something over $300,000,000 by selling the present convertible issue."

The new debentures will be convertible into common stock by payment of the difference between the $100 face value and the convertible price set for the stock.

The stockholders approved the new debentures by a vote of 13,991,142 to 152,369.

Mr. Gifford said the company still was uncertain as to whether the new money would be used to take up $95,000,000 in 5½ per cent debentures callable this fall.

"We may use some of that or some of the money on hand," he said, adding, "The company has more than $100,000,000 in its treasury."

Power Production Well Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production tapered off for the week ended June 21 from the peak made in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,055,841,000 kilowatt hours compared with a revised total of 3,066,047,000 in the preceding week, or a decline of .3 of 1 per cent. In the corresponding period a year ago production was 2,653,788,000.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 22.0; Mid-Atlantic, 16.4; Central Industrial, 19.7; West Central, 11.9; Southern States, 14.8; Rocky Mountain, 8.4; Pacific Coast, 4.0.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CHOICE old glass, china, buttons, etc.; may be seen Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON CENTER, MASS.—3-room apartment, heated, continuous hot water; breakfast nook, fireplace. Call Prospect 1060.

FURNISHED or unfurnished 2-room suite, Cambridge, Mass., near Harvard Yard. Call evenings, 387 Harvard St., Tel. Kirkland 4092.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Delightful furnished 2-room apt.; electric kitchen, shower; sublet, sacrifice, summer months. Com. 7137 or Hing. 1278.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner section—Sublet furnished 7-room apartment, whole or part, for summer months or year. Aspinwall 7366.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-43 147th Street—2½-3½-room apartments, large, cool and airy near Christian Science Church.

N. Y. C., 114 West 238th St. (1-H)—Sublease 2½ outside rooms; unobstructed view; sacrifice $35.00.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 93 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn N Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SCITUATE, MASS.—Camp furnished; secluded; 13 acres; sleeps 3 easily; mile from water. $40 month, $12 week. Com. 3593.

FOR RENT, log cabin in pines on large pond, Andover, Mass.; attractive, quiet location; $250 season. Mystic 5785-J. Weekdays 5:30 to 7 p. m.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1237 Bklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide verands, large rooms, conveniences, fine table, 59 miles from Boston, 46th season, $15 to $17 weekly, $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. —Tel. 98—Miss Anne Merrill.

MAC LeROY FARM, Barnett, Vt. (P. O address East Ryegate, R. D.). Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roy, Proprietors. Tel. Barnet 32-14. 5 miles from Route 5; large dairy farm on mountain side; beautiful western view; 10-min. walk through fields to lake; innerspring mattresses; home cooking, country style; a convenient, restful home for vacationists; vegetables, berries, milk, cream, maple syrup from the farm; clientele selected. Folder. Rates reasonable.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest and study; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $17 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12 to $30 weekly; special season rates; folder. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

QUIET, beautiful farm home, modern conveniences, excellent food; ideal for rest and study; $12 weekly. MISS COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

140-ACRE farm home, built 1812; 6 fireplaces, 3 baths; dairy, eggs, vegetables; home-made bread, rolls, pastry; brook, woods, sun and shade; peaceful, quiet; 6 miles west of Greenfield, Mass.; ¼ mile off Mohawk Trail; rates $18 a week. MRS. W. E. MASON, Bardwell's Ferry Road, Shelburne Falls, Mass., R. F. D. Tel. Greenfield 6227.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. WO 2-2080. 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

A COUPLE to accept slight concession in rental in exchange for some domestic service. Tel. KENmore 6365, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTRIC range in excellent condition, $22.50. Winchester 1162. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSE CLIFF ON CAPE COD BAY
For rent or sale. Address Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON COACH
IN HOLLYWOOD AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1941
1607 NO. ORANGE DRIVE HE 1372
SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30 William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

SEE NEXT PAGE

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue June 25, 1941

$1,000,000

The R. C. Mahon Company

4¼% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated May 1, 1941 Due May 1, 1956

Price 100% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned. The undersigned are the underwriters named in the Prospectus.

Burr, Gannett & Co. Coffin & Burr Incorporated

Local Classified
(Continued)

FOR SALE OR RENT

GLEN WILD LAKE, N. J.—27 miles to New York; furnished summer home; private lake, restricted wooded plot, lake front; 5 bedrooms, electric refrigerator; sailboat, canoe. Write D. PECKHAM, Chester, New Jersey.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER, young man, for office of sheet metal factory, filing, able to read blueprints; state experience and salary expected. Write Box R-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for motherless home, take full charge; 2 school girls, good home; give phone number, age, salary. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED HAIRDRESSERS
The Wilfred Beauty Shop
79 West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.

HOMES TO SHARE

NORTHERN lady will share her mountain home summers with lady companion or retired couple, sharing in turn their southern home winters, affording seasonable comfort, mutual enjoyment; particulars exchanged. "Kendoncroft," Camston, N. H.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS Jewelry and Silver purchased for cash
WIDMER, of West St., 31, Boston, Lib. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead; all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot. $15 and $18 weekly.

COUNTRY HOME—Unsurpassed Mountain view; short drive from Lake Champlain; home cooking. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 269.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Graigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
BROOKSIDE INN, Westport, N. Y.—Bathing, private sandy beach, mountains, fishing, historical points of interest, games; homelike. R. DUPEE.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick "confidential" 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Special summer rates; room and meals, $10 week and up. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily. $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BELMONT, MASS.—Comfortable room, private bath; garage; with private family; gentleman. Belmont 3335 after 6 o'clock.

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St. — Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1408.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro Street—Restful and pleasant rooms, 1st floor; free parking. M. C. GRAY, Circle 9188.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 265 Henry St.—Attractive furnished rooms, with or without housekeeping; near St. George Hotel, all subways. Tel. MA 5-4730.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Manager
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 E. 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Cheerful front studio, kitchen privilege, $4.50. Call evenings. VINCENT.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West) THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN Widely known as well-appointed home, business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities, maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

SUBURBAN, 45 min. from Times Sq., suitable for adult or child. 143-04 181 St., Springfield Gardens, N. Y. Laurelton 5-1512.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH SCHOOL senior, Christian Scientist, wishes governess type position for summer, experienced care of children, capable tutoring Latin, French, mathematics, tennis. Tel. Belmont 3943-W (Mass.).

COMPANION housekeeper desires position, children, adult; cultured, middle age, exceptional ability; references; Protestant. AT. 9-1377, or write Box F-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

CRYSTAL SPRINGS FARM GUEST HOUSE on lake shore, modern conveniences, excellent table, restful atmosphere; restricted clientele. W. P. BERRYMAN, Oakland, Maine. R. F. D. 1.

FOR GIRLS (Christian Scientists)—Bald Hill Farm, private home in heart of the White Mountains; a vacation of outdoor activity. Write Covin, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Kirkland 1212 or Lexington 1915.

IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, this old time Inn gives quiet welcome. Own garden; crackerjack cook; peaceful village. From $18 weekly. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. Kingsley A. Perry, owner-manager.

LAKE COBBOSSEECONTEE—11 miles long; home cooking, fishing, boating, finest golf course in Maine 1 mile; 6 miles from Augusta; circular on request. Lakehurst Farm, Manchester, Maine.

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn. Phone 3-1856. Commuting. $25 weekly.

THE HILLSIDE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake; bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home cooking; Christian clientele; weekly rate, $19 to $23. Booklet. B. O. ELLIS, Prop.

WEEK END or longer; bathing, boating, golf; rest or study; excellent table; weekly $18, week ends $3.50 daily. CHRISTINE E. COOPER, Green Acres, Tillson Lake, Wallkill, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

SOUTH WEST HARBOR, ME.
Charming summer cottage; 2 large living rooms, dining room, kitchen, 4 masters' chambers; Frigidaire, electricity; garage, large porch; overlooking ocean. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

SUMMER RENTALS

FURNISHED home 3 minutes from N. Conway; view of Presidential Range; all modern improvements; ideal place for children; for season or monthly, very reasonable. Write Owner, Box 442, No. Conway, N. H.

MANCHESTER, MASS.—Completely furnished house, 5 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 4 baths; near Singing Beach; $350 a month. E. L. GATES, 32 Sea Street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Jaffrey (near Mt. Monadnock)—New England home, 9 rooms, unusually comfortably and attractively furnished; every modern convenience; swimming, boating nearby. Write Mrs. E. C. Lane, 436 East 58th St., N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
NOW AT NEW LOCATION
120 BOYLSTON ST., WALKER BUILDING
BOSTON TEL. HAN. 3121

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Eldredge Fireproof Warehouse
will safely store
your Fur Coats and Garments
in their Modern
COLD STORAGE VAULT
Local and Long Distance Moving
SINCE 1886

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Cranford Call WX-2200

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7578

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ELIZABETH

ESSO
Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR-MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
158 Westfield Ave., Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

CLAUDETTE SHOPPE
339 Morris Avenue
Hosiery, Bags, Lingerie
Pajamas, House Coats
Skirts and Sweaters

HACKENSACK

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
TEL HA 2-1210
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
BOSTON
Your Friend on the Highway
GEORGE E COBB 241 MAIN ST HACKENSACK

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

GRUEN
JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL
WM GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
EDWIN PITER, Prop.
Bread, Cake, Pies
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1532

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

Always careful, courteous service
at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd.
ALFRED HARTLIEB Prop.

MILLBURN

MAYFLOWER LAUNDRY
We Wash EVERYTHING With Ivory Soap
Phone Millburn 6-1400

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY Vacation Supplies NOW!
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store
ALL AIRPLANE LUGGAGE AT NEW LOW PRICES

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dependable Insurance
Serving the Public More Than 50 YEARS
HUGHES AGENCY
Montclair's Leading Insurance Concern

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

TELEPHONE BLOOMFIELD 2-4987
PARK MANOR TEA ROOM, Inc.
"Foods that Satisfy"
Under Personal Direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Morris
343 Belleville Ave. at Broad St. Bloomfield, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

Henri Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

MORRIS SCHOENHAUT
Furrier
539 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
TEL. BIG. 3-7429

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
A large assortment of newest styles in Lastex Bathing Suits
Sizes—14-44, 46-52
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
NEW BEECH-NUT PRODUCTS
Chicken Consomme
Consomme Madrilene
Filigree Pure Grape Juice, 2 full qts., 49c
$1.49 doz.
155 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4000

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get All-Summer Use of Your Vacation Supplies by Purchasing Them Now at
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
TEL. PL. 6-5900

Plan now to get new fun from your vacation by having just the right equipment
TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Tel. PL. 6-3100

"Bank by the Clock"
The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

Fuel Oils — Timken Oil Burner
Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St Tel. PL. 6-6161

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Memorial Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
"flowers of distinction"
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7227

TEANECK

June Travers
Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

UNION CITY

FOR WARM WEATHER COMFORT
Slacks, Polo Shirts, Anklet Socks, Vericool Shirts, Bathing Necessities, Palm Beach Ties, Light Weight Robes, and other needs.
BOB SHORT, "Furnishings for Men"
3904 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Phone: Union 7-1545 Near 39th St.

WESTFIELD

Does Dessert Make the Meal?
We always have a variety of fruit tarts and pies under refrigeration.
BUY Your Dessert and ENJOY Your Summer Vacation.
SIEVER'S BAKERY
117 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-4189
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

For a Joyous Complete Vacation!
Shop with us for your Slacks, Playsuits and other Fun Clothes.
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 East Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
We have the newest Summer Fashionable Fabrics waiting for you now.
Custom Made Slip Covers and Beautiful Nylon Hose
Grill's Silk & Cotton Shop
130 Broad St. Tel. We. 2-3648
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts

JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office COLD COMFORT LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Rothfold & Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
67 West Broad Street, Bethlehem
Phone 6-1041

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

Beautiful Straws
The most advanced weaves, shades and styles; designs by Dobbs $3.50 to $5.00, and by Belcourt $1.95 to $3.50. The smart, artistic trimmings will appeal to you.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

HARRISBURG

Harolds VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

Enjoy the Summer Out-o-doors
Prepare for a Glorious Fourth
● Swim ● Golf ● Fish ● Camp ● Hike
● Play Tennis ● Badminton ● Quoits
● Croquet with equipment that's right.
WEBB & WOLFE
Your Sporting Goods Store
211 Walnut St. Phone 21955

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

NORGE
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers
Stokers, Oil Burners, etc.
WOLFE Refrigeration Sales
1831 N. Cameron St. Ph. 4-4913
OPEN EVENINGS

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ARDMORE 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Penna.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Sports Wear for Men
Famous McGregor Sport Shirts from $1.00 to $2.95—Slack Suits from $1.95 to $7.00. Sportswear for Women and Children from 98c to $3.95.
SIMON BRODY, Inc.
43 Easton Rd. Glenside, Pa.
OPEN EVENINGS

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods and Notions Hosiery
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

RUSSELL SMITH, Inc.

Tables — Chairs and other beautiful, practical gifts for the home.
OGONTZ 4661
416 YORK ROAD

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Serve Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our *Free* Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
COFFEE COLOR DIAMOND
and two brilliant white diamonds set in a very chaste platinum and gold ring, $175.00. Just the ring for the girl who loves the unusual.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5705

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339 Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
FOUR { Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
208 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH 2208

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	B	L	E	R		S	T	A	B	L	E
A		A	I	D				A	G	E		P
M	E	N	T	O	R		C	L	O	T	H	O
M	E	G		M	A	C	L	E		H	E	N
O	L	L	A		T	H	E		V	E	R	Y
N		E	N	D		A		S	A	L		M
			G	A	B	R	I	E	L			
T		F	L	Y		L		W	E	B		D
H	A	R	E		P	E	N		T	A	P	E
E	Y	E		A	E	S	O	P		N	I	P
B	R	Y	A	N	T		T	O	M	A	T	O
E		A	N	N				S	U	N		R
S	I	S	T	E	R		P	E	D	A	N	T

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For your Spring and Summer Luncheons and Salads, we suggest Saylor's new Salad Dressing.
19c A PINT 29c A QUART
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

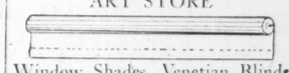
"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

June at
POMEROY'S
a hand-picked series of Sales Builders—all outstanding values!

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR

HENRY KUCK
ART STORE

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds
226 ADAMS AVENUE

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Visit Our Meat and Poultry Counters
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU 197

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

It's
"The Good Old Summer Time"
when you have a good supply of the following items so necessary to hot weather comfort:

Bathing Bags and Caps	Ladies' Belts, etc.
Sun Glasses	Summer Anklets
Talcum Powders	White Shoe Polishes
Deodorants	Iced Tea Tumblers
Beach Toys and Balls	Screens, etc.
Suntan Creams	Foot Comforts

D. R. Pruitt 5 & 10c Store
5816 Rising Sun Ave. Phila., Pa. 39 Brookline Blvd. Brookline, Pa. 722 Church Lane Yeadon, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
6 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre
516 Lackawanna Ave. Scranton 4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 602 SOUTH AVENUE

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abinadab (I Sam. 7:1)—*A-bin'-a-dab* (first and second *a*'s as in sof*a*, third short, *i* short).

According to Bible dictionary explanation, the Ark of the Covenant was deposited in his house until it was taken to Jerusalem.

Agnosticism — *Ag-nos'-ti-siz'm* (*a* short, *o* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

A doctrine that insists on the uncertainty of men's knowledge of God.

Areopagus (Acts 17:19)—*Ar'-e-op'-a-gus* (first *a* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *o* short, second *a* as in sof*a*, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

A topographical feature at Athens as famed for the preaching of Paul as the Acropolis for the art of Phidias. "Crag of Ares"; or, more commonly, "Mars' Hill."

Ashdod (I Sam. 5:1) — *Ash'-dod* (both vowels short).

A city near the Mediterranean coast, situated directly west of Jerusalem, where stood a temple of Dagon.

Ashtaroth (I Sam. 7:3) — *Ash'-ta-roth* (first *a* short, second as in sof*a*, *o* short as in odd).

A Hebrew plural that means in general "goddesses." The singular is the name of a Semitic goddess whose cult is associated with the Babylonians and the Phenicians.

Baalim (I Sam. 7:4)—*Ba'-al-im* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *a*ccount, *i* short).

The Baalim are gods of the land and the soil, materialistic divinities attached to different localities. The prophets saved the Hebrews from being committed to worship of them.

Conscience—*Kon'-shens* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). Webster's indicates that a true quality of *e* before the *n* is desirable in the second syllable; but good taste will require, naturally enough, that the sound be not overprominent. "Conscience" may be broadly defined as "awareness of right or wrong in one's self." The Latin *conscientia* originally signifies knowledge (verb *scire*, "to know") of something along with (*con-*) somebody else. Under the philosophic pen of Cicero, a meaning develops that comes very near that of today's English word.

Dagon (I Sam. 5:2)—*Da'-gon* (*a* long, *o* short).

A god of uncertain attributes, worshiped at Gaza and at Ashdod.

Edinburgh—*Ed'-in-bu-ru* (*e* and *i* short, both *u*'s clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

A word that the dictionaries can help others than natives of the land pronounce with approximate accuracy, though local proper names are likely to lose some of their quality away from the scene, as witness those of certain towns of the United States.

Eleazar (I Sam. 7:1) — *El'-e-a'-zer* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

Son of Abinadab, appointed to guard the Ark.

Epicureans (Acts 17:18)—*Ep'-i-ku-re'-anz* (first *e* short, *i* short, *u* quick-long as in unite, second *e* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

A Greek school of thinkers that taught realization of the "highest good" by avoidance of pain. At their best, they set up comparatively high ethical standards, though they are often referred to as mere pleasure seekers.

Kirjath-jearim (I Sam. 7:1)—*Kur'-jath-je'-a-rim* (*u* as in urn, first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* as in sof*a*, *i* short). According to Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced with a sound of short *i*, and the *a* in the fourth syllable may be sounded long, transferring the accent to this syllable, and making the preceding *e* quick-long.

A town of Judah bearing a variety of names, where the Ark of the Covenant rested for a time.

Noumenon—*Noo'-me-non* (*oo* as in moon, *e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short); by Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *now*.

"A thing perceived." The participle passive of a Greek verb which indicates the action of the thinking powers. In technical use, it refers to an object worked out by reason and not known by experience.

Prevalent — *Prev'-a-lent* (first *e* short, *a* as in sof*a*, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

This adjective describes what may chance to exist in strength, often what is not wanted. In the Latin verb *praevalere* lies the idea of the superiority of one condition or influence over another, comparison being implied. The English derivative no doubt has the same notion hidden in it. That "prevails" which "holds sway" over something else, better or worse.

Timotheus (Acts 17:15) — *Ti-mo'-the-us* (*i* short, *o* long, *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s). The last half of the word, *-theus*, sounds in two syllables, each vowel having its true value. The *e* and *u* do not, as in the case of certain Greek proper nouns, form a diphthong.

The name of Paul's fellow-worker, *Timotheus*, comes over into English as "Timothy," and in this form it ordinarily appears.

Brevities

Detroit News: Poise is where, in the thick of traffic, you develop a short circuit in the car horn, and murmur "How interesting."

Los Angeles Times: By an adroit manipulating of the dial, one can keep tuned in at the dinner hour to three news broadcasts, missing only the high lights of each.

PBX: The most optimistic man we know was the fellow who bought five of those inventions guaranteed to save 20 per cent of the coal bill, thinking that he would save buying coal altogether.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A province in northern central Prussia; capital, Stettin.
2. Buffalo and Albany; the canal is 326 miles long.
3. Portuguese islands, west of Senegambia, Western Africa.
4. Yellowstone, created in 1872.
5. It is between British Columbia and the northern end of Vancouver Island.
6. The British air base at Lake Habbaniyah, 60 miles west of Baghdad, in Iraq.
7. The capital of North Carolina.
8. At Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Mass.; it contains over 320 different kinds.
9. Braunau in Austria; April 20, 1889.
10. A volcano, active within the last century, in Guatemala; 11,480 feet.

A Day in Bungleville—*The Old Swimming Hole Opens*

By van Zelm

NO SHOOTIN ALOUD
HARRISON, ME 159 MILES
STRAWBERY FESTIVAL at BUNGLEVILLE GRANGE HALL
OWEING TO THE SHORTAGE IN STRAW, RAZZ-BERRIES WILL BE GIVEN
L.F. VAN ZELM

Today's puzzle feature again challenges the alertness of our readers. There are 22 mistakes in the above cartoon. Can you find them?

Where Would You Find—

1. Pomerania?
2. The two cities connected by the Erie Canal?
3. The Cape Verde Islands?
4. The oldest national park in the United States?
5. Queen Charlotte Strait?
6. Habbaniyah Airport?
7. Raleigh?
8. The finest collection of lilacs in the United States?
9. The birthplace of Adolf Hitler?
10. Mount Santa Maria?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?—MARK 4:40.

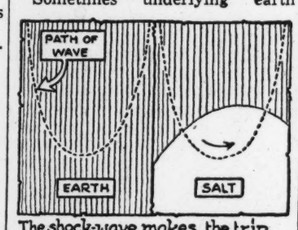
[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Did You Ever Wonder

How Artificial Earthquakes Are Used in Locating Salt Deposits?

Salt layers, or beds, which are deposits of long-forgotten salt seas, may be hundreds, or even thousands, of feet thick, and may be found at various depths.

Sometimes underlying earth



The shock-wave makes the trip through the salt dome in less time than through common soil.

pressures and the force of growing salt crystals may serve to arch the salt bed and overlying rock into salt domes. These domes, which may be completely hidden thousands of feet below the earth's surface, may have huge deposits of sulphur or of oil-bearing rocks near their summits.

One method of prospecting for salt domes and their attendant treasure is by means of minor man-made earthquakes. A heavy charge of high explosive is discharged some twenty feet underground. The tiny shock wave resulting is recorded on a half-dozen or so seismographs located at various points.

The speed of the wave through the ground depends on the elasticity and density of the material through which it passes. The elasticity in the ground increases with depth, with the result that the first tremor recorded at the receiving seismograph traveled not along the earth's surface but by a circuitous route which penetrated deep into the earth.

An increase in density of the transmitting medium slows down the rate of travel of sound. Consequently, probably due to the relatively low density of salt, the presence of a salt dome along the route traveled by the compressional wave speeds up the rate at which the wave travels. Thus, by comparing the rate at which the wave traveled to reach the various recording stations it can be deduced in which direction to seek for the hidden salt dome. The process is similar to sound-ranging in the Army, except that the sound observed travels through the ground instead of through the air.

By means of this artificial earthquake method of prospecting some 30 or more salt domes have been located in the last few years, one of which yielded more than $150,000,000 worth of sulphur.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

IT IS much easier to be critical than to be correct.

—BENJAMIN DISRAELI

In Lighter Vein

Knew the Hat

Fiancée: "You tipped your hat to that lady. Do you know her?"

Fiancé: "No, but I'm wearing my brother's hat, and he knows her."—Capper's Weekly.

"Out of Order"

A Milwaukee reader reports seeing the following sign over a door bell:

Button Don't Bell!
Bump!

No Home-Cooking Chance

Mrs. Freshwed: "I knew something would have to interfere with our plan for having your folks for a home-cooked dinner tonight."

Mr. Freshwed: "Why, what's wrong?"

Mrs. Freshwed: "The delicatessen store is closed."—Exchange.

Daily Anecdote

A Slight Mistake

The wife of Talleyrand, though an amiable person, was not gifted in the social arts. As the diplomat often assembled distinguished guests in his home, it was his habit to coach his wife in advance for these trying events. He said to her one day: "My dear, we are to entertain at dinner a very famous explorer, M. Denon. He has written about his travels and I think it would be well for you to read some of his books, so that you may be able to contribute your share to the conversation this evening. Ask the librarian for the works of Baron Dominique Vivant Denon."

When Madame de Talleyrand arrived at the library a few hours later, she found to her dismay that she had forgotten the name of the explorer, the expected guest.

She explained her difficulty to the clerk, finally asking him if he knew of a book of travel by a man whose name, she thought, ended in —on. With a smile of conscious pride the clerk bowed and hurried away, to return with a superb edition of Robinson Crusoe.

The lady glanced at the pictures in the book, thanked him, hurried home, and spent the rest of the day reading the book, which to her surprise she found very interesting. She came down to dinner with her head filled with visions of the man in sheepskins, the footprint on the sand, the parrot, the cannibals, and all the rest. She threw a radiant glance at her husband to give him assurance that she would not disappoint him on this occasion.

As she had arranged, M. Denon was seated beside her. She watched this plain-looking man intently, thinking of his marvelous experiences. At last, during a lull in the conversation, she turned to him and said sweetly:

"But what joy it must have been for you, my dear guest, to have discovered Friday on your island."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gained by Giving

San Jose, Calif.

Although his work as a salesman brings him in only a modest salary, Mr. P———, who was born in Poland, is cheery of disposition, contented and openly grateful that he is today an American citizen. What money he can save, he devotes to his treasured hobby of taking pictures, and gradually he has acquired an excellent collection of camera equipment.

Recently while purchasing film, Mr. P——— was asked by the camera shop owner whether he had thought of selling an expensive but old type of camera he possessed. He replied that he might be willing if he received $25. The camera man then told him of a young girl he knew who was working her way through college and had a decided talent for photography, but had practically no equipment.

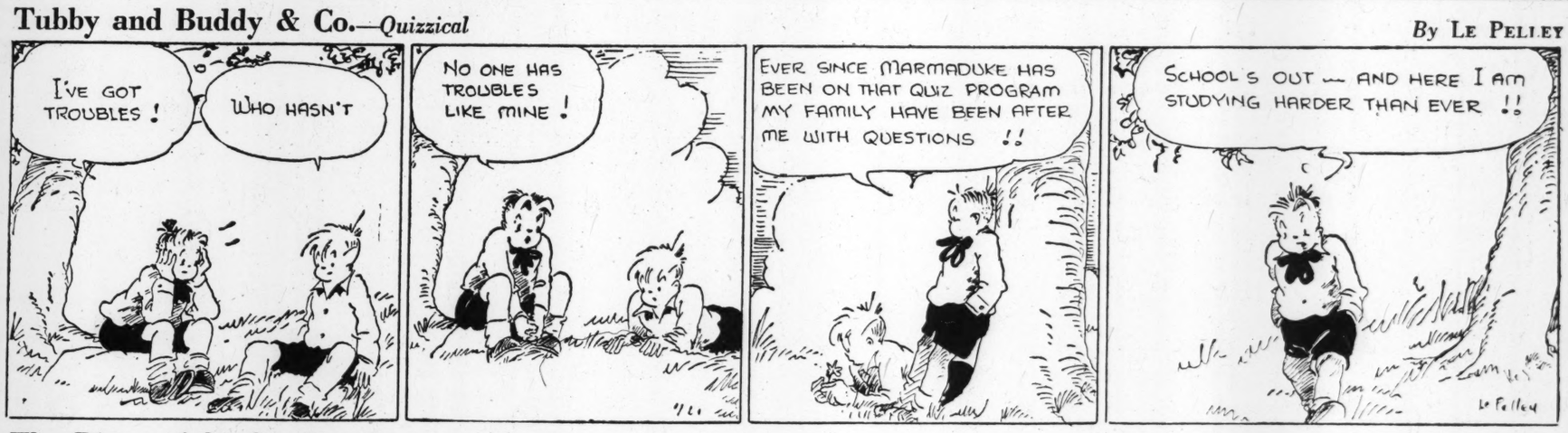
A date was set for the sale of the camera. When it arrived, Mr. P——— met the student, who proceeded to empty her purse on the camera shop counter. Out fell pennies, nickels, and dimes, a check for tending children in the evening, and one from NYA work. Glancing at the money and seeing all it represented, the salesman pushed it back toward the girl. "You use that to buy film; the camera is yours," he said.

A few days later, the salesman's work took him to another city and with him he carried a second-hand camera for which he hoped to get $20. At the first shop he visited, he was told of a photographer who had long been searching for just such a camera. When he saw the camera, this individual promptly offered its owner not the hoped-for $20, but $100.

His gift of the first camera had been to Mr. P——— a small return for the benefits he had enjoyed while living in America. On visiting the San Jose shop some weeks later, he asked the proprietor how the girl was progressing. The reply was an interesting one. He learned that with his camera and the film she had bought, the college student was earning a steady, small income by taking pictures of children and family groups in homes throughout the town, thus helping her to continue school.

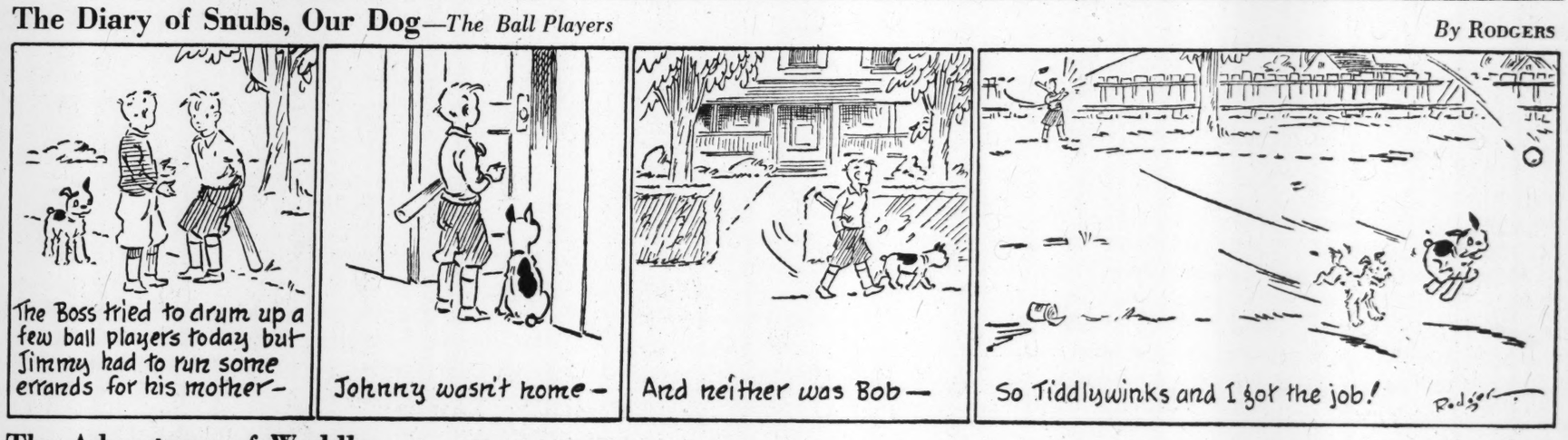
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quizzical*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE GOT TROUBLES !
WHO HASN'T
NO ONE HAS TROUBLES LIKE MINE !
EVER SINCE MARMADUKE HAS BEEN ON THAT QUIZ PROGRAM MY FAMILY HAVE BEEN AFTER ME WITH QUESTIONS !!
SCHOOL'S OUT — AND HERE I AM STUDYING HARDER THAN EVER !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Ball Players*

By RODGERS


The Boss tried to drum up a few ball players today but Jimmy had to run some errands for his mother—
Johnny wasn't home—
And neither was Bob—
So Tiddlywinks and I got the job!

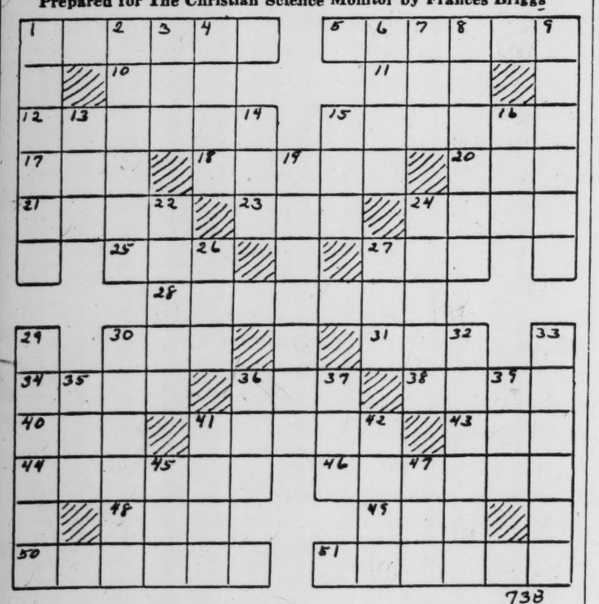
The Adventures of Waddles—*Not a Musical Measure*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE VODEO WAS PRACTICING HIS DOUBLE BASS, HE BROKE A STRING.
"I'LL GET ONE," I QUACKED CHEERFULLY. HE HELD IT UP AND MUTTERED, "G."
"A STRING, PLEASE, FOR A DOUBLE BASS." THE CLERK BROUGHT OUT A DUSTY CASE.
WITH DEEP CONCERN, HE LOOKED AT ME WHEN I SAID, "PLEASE, THREE YARDS OF 'G'."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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Across

1—What is surname of an Ibsen heroine?
5—What is a building for beasts to lodge and feed in?
10—Help?
11—To grow old.
12—What is another name for a teacher or instructor?
15—Which of Fates was the spinner?
17—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
18—What is a dark spot in a mineral called?
20—Female of the domestic fowl is what?
21—What is a Spanish jar?
23—Article.
24—Same.
25—Terminate.
27—What is an East Indian timber tree?
28—Who was object of Evangeline's affections?
30—What is a dipterous insect?
31—Spider traps insects in what?
34—What rodent has divided upper lip?
36—What is a small enclosure for animals?
38—What is paper strip of a printing telegraph?
40—Organ of sight.
41—What fabulist was originally a slave?
43—To clamp.
44—What American poet was born in 1794?
46—The love apple is what?
48—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
49—Parhelion is what?
50—What is relationship of Marguerite to Valentin in "Faust"?
51—What do you call one who makes a display of affectation of learning?

Down

1—What do you call the lower end of a side of bacon?
2—What is a ring bracelet?
3—Kindled.
4—What name was given to Esau?
6—Story.
7—Past.
8—Jacob changed name of Luz to what?
9—What do you call person from whom a family race, city, or nation is supposed to have taken its name?
13—Snakelike fish is what?
14—Rodent.
15—What suffix forms diminutives?
16—Pronoun.
19—What was first name of author of "Edwin Drood"?
22—A projecting or sharp corner is what?
24—In "Marriage of Figaro," Figaro is what?
26—What is the time of light?
27—To stitch.
29—Thebans dwelt where?
30—Who was Norse goddess of love and beauty (poss.)?
32—The plantain is a kind of what?
33—Exile.
35—What is a burgh of Scotland?
36—To fondle.
37—Negative.
39—What is the hard stone of a cherry?
41—Girl's name.
42—Models do what?
45—What insect is very industrious?
47—Wet and sticky earth is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hitler in the Pacific

Anyone having any doubts as to whether this is a world war might well consider some of the repercussions produced on the other side of the globe by the decision in Berlin to march on Russia. Here are some of the more obvious political effects:

Japan becomes very peaceable. Here is just the opportunity to make her anti-Comintern and Triple Axis pacts mean something. But they might mean too much! She doesn't want to go to war with Russia in support of her Axis partners—not while the "China incident" absorbs all her strength. Mr. Matsuoka is glad now he signed that "non-aggression" pact with Stalin at Herr Hitler's bidding—or was it against Hitler's bidding?

Russia as an economic ally of Germany afforded Japan direct communications with Europe and some trade advantages; as an enemy of Germany, the Soviet blocks the way. Tokyo is feeling a bit lonely. Her other neighbors—China, the Dutch Indies, Australia, New Zealand and other British lands, the United States—don't appreciate her; it would be a shame to make Russia unfriendly, at least so long as Nazi victory is uncertain.

Even success for her Axis partners might not help much; a Nazi puppet in control at Moscow and Vladivostok would not be a very comfortable neighbor. The Tokyo press hastens to point out that Germany attacked Russia; therefore Japan is freed from any obligations under the Triple Axis pact. The same escape clause will be very convenient should America and the Nazis come to open hostilities. Indeed, if non-aggression pacts were not in such bad odor it might be nice to make one with the United States. In any case, it may be possible to offer new signs of friendship to Washington.

China, too, has to do some thinking. Russia as a belligerent may not be able to furnish any more supplies. But Russia as an enemy of the Axis may have a new sympathy for China's resistance to Japan. At least the Chinese Communists will have good reason for co-operating with Chiang Kai-shek's Government, which co-operates with the powers that are opposing the Soviet's Nazi enemies.

The United States is unfreezing Russian credits, taking off embargoes on goods to the Soviet and getting ready to send some supplies. Her production of war materials is expected to be freed from Communist-instigated strikes. She has to think not only about the value of helping a detested Moscow against a more aggressive Berlin, but of what her position would be were a Nazi victory to establish a puppet government and air force just across the Bering Strait from Alaska. Or to look at in more positively, Americans can consider the possibilities of trading war materials for air and naval bases on Russia's Pacific coast. Such bases have obvious advantages, particularly in pacifying Japanese-American relations.

So has Hitler already reshuffled gigantic interests in the Pacific.

"To Cultivate a Taste"

One of the finest things that could have happened to the Brewing Industry was the insistence by high ranking army officers to make beer available at Army Camps. . . .

The opportunity presented to the Brewing Industry by this measure is so obvious that it is superfluous to go into it in detail. . . .

Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population.—From an editorial in the *Brewers Digest*.

"To cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men!" The brewers' editor might have added: "Many of whom have never before tasted it."

Men who served in World War Army camps and Navy shore stations, where liquors were expressly forbidden, may not all know that beer is available inside the military areas to their sons and other young men in the service. On pay days, according to reliable reports, the canteens are crowded with boys at the bars. No wonder the beer industry is fighting to retain this business.

From 1901 to 1933, no liquor of any sort was sold in military camps or posts. Moreover, during the World War the areas around camps were "cleaned up." Nothing is being done today by the military authorities to remove temptations which have sprung up in the vicinity of such stations. The Sheppard bill, S. 860, or H. R. 2475, of which the Sheppard bill has been made a part, would give the military authorities power to protect the young men in camps. The legislation cries for enactment.

Open—But Not for Business

A man who asked for a hot drink "without cream" was told by the waitress that the restaurant had no cream that day, so would he "take it without milk?" To which suggestion he may as well have agreed. And in like manner radio purchasers may soon agree with salesmen whose job it is to sell customers the idea of not buying.

The "impossible" is already happening at the radio industry's trade show. Diversion of materials to defense needs explains why one manufacturer in Chicago the other day was reported to have "boasted" that he sold "only $25 worth" of his wares in a week. If you're a good salesman, by current standards, you manage not to sell a customer anything and yet keep the customer.

It just shows times are changing, and maybe for the better. The low-pressure salesman is about to come into his own.

A potential buyer will have to want a thing before he buys it—if he can buy it even then. The sales manager's morning "pep talk" to his men may have to be rewritten: "Make them want our product," it may say, "but not enough to buy it." Salesmen may work on a salary basis—so much per week for so many hours of sales talk, but with penalties taking the place of commissions and bonuses for any actual sales that they neglect to prevent.

This kind of business isn't going to be as easy as it looks, however. Think of telling your customer, "This is the finest model we have ever been able to refuse you." Think of making up slogans like, "We keep our customers unsatisfied." It's complicated, like the attempt to adhere to the rule that the customer is always right even when the customer is insisting that he's wrong.

Steel—Now or Later?

At the outset of the war American industry tended to be over-optimistic about its own ability to produce, as a trade magazine put it, "both butter and guns." Then the lesson began to sink in that "business as usual" was out of the question. But now a branch of the Government insists that the steel industry produce both "butter and guns" in the sense that it should continue to meet all civilian demands in addition to filling the sudden enormous requirements for steel for munitions.

This situation is indicated by the protest of J. Leonard Replogle against the plans of the Office of Production Management to obtain 10,000,000 tons expansion of steel manufacturing capacity in the United States. Mr. Replogle, who was director of steel in the War Industries Board of 1918, makes these points against the expansion plan: (1) It is not needed if restrictions are imposed on automobile manufacturing and other civilian uses of steel. (2) It would absorb 4,250,000 tons of steel in construction, or enough to build approximately 1,000 ships. (3) It would require an army of toolmakers, machinists, boilermakers, and mechanics of all kinds, badly needed in direct defense production. (4) It would not be effective within two and a half years, after which the extra capacity probably would be a liability rather than an asset.

There is a great temptation to enter upon a number of grandiose, long-range projects in the name of defense. The St. Lawrence Seaway is urged on this ground, and a large gasoline pipeline from Louisiana to New Jersey. All would consume a great deal of steel and labor. It may be the part of wisdom to prepare against a long war; but the use of this material directly in implements of defense would be preparation, and would help shorten the contest.

Some of the proposed undertakings may be warranted, but each should be carefully examined. Construction in the midst of a war is always high-cost construction. If the steel capacity or other facilities prove necessary after the war, expansion then can be accomplished more cheaply and efficiently and can provide a post-war cushion of employment.

The newspaper commentator always has this advantage over his colleague of the radio: He doesn't have to pronounce those foreign names.

We hope, Mr. Ickes, that we will not be annoyed on Sundays by gasoline bootleggers with their own brands of "high test, right off the boat."

Summer suits are now being manufactured from spruce pulp, but probably they won't try to make fur coats out of fir.

Our Readers Say—

"Union Now With Britain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an excellent review of Clarence K. Streit's new book, "Union Now with Britain," published in The Christian Science Monitor recently, the following statement was made:

> Those who used to consider Mr. Streit's plan as Utopian, now must realize that overnight an emergency can develop which makes such an aim not only practical politics but an urgent national necessity.

When C. K. Streit's first book, "Union Now," was published, the late Lord Lothian wrote a very enlightening article which was published by the Monitor entitled, "United States of the World." In this article, Lord Lothian saw the ideas and plans as explained in "Union Now," as pointing the way to peace and security through nations rising above National Sovereignty to World Unity. In this article Lord Lothian states:

"It is the great value of Mr. Streit's book that has made this issue—the most vital issue of the day—nakedly clear, so that none in the future can mistake it. And involved in the outcome is involved also the future of Christianity. For the very essence of Christianity is its insistence on the infinite value of the individual as the child of God. Christian freedom has been secured only after long and often bitter struggles to permit the individual to establish his own direct relationship to God, without interference by Church or State. Yet it is no less the teaching of Christianity that all men are brethren—the children of one Father. National Sovereignty is, at bottom, a denial of the brotherhood of men. That brotherhood can only be established by bringing all free peoples under the reign of a single constitutional law which unites them all, and at the same time assures them both individual freedom and responsibility."

Although at the present time world federation may seem impossible, surely by spiritual regeneration any nation can be "transformed by the renewing of [its] mind."

Toronto — C. F. J.

Peace—Without Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations to the Monitor on the publication of the letter of Valerie Riggs, titled "Immediate Peace—Without Victory." This seems to us the most constructive plan for immediate action yet suggested—and one so fine it should be placed before the public by every agency available for that purpose.

Most of the world is now faced with the prospect of a war whose length and devastation will exceed anything the world has ever known, and from which nations and individuals will emerge not bettered but prostrate and degraded.

Why won't our leaders give us a chance to throw our weight into a constructive effort for peace? With such a horrible alternative, it is probable indeed that this plan would put some dynamite into the vague wish for peace everywhere prevalent and that many nations would see its practicability as contrasted with the terrible impracticability of war. Why will millions die for war, but none for peace?

(MRS.) ANNIE S. HOLLAND
Washington (MISS) JANICE HOLLAND

What Costs War!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A news item discloses that the war will cost Europe over 50 billions in the next 12 months, while our contribution for defense purposes and aid to Britain is 16 billions.

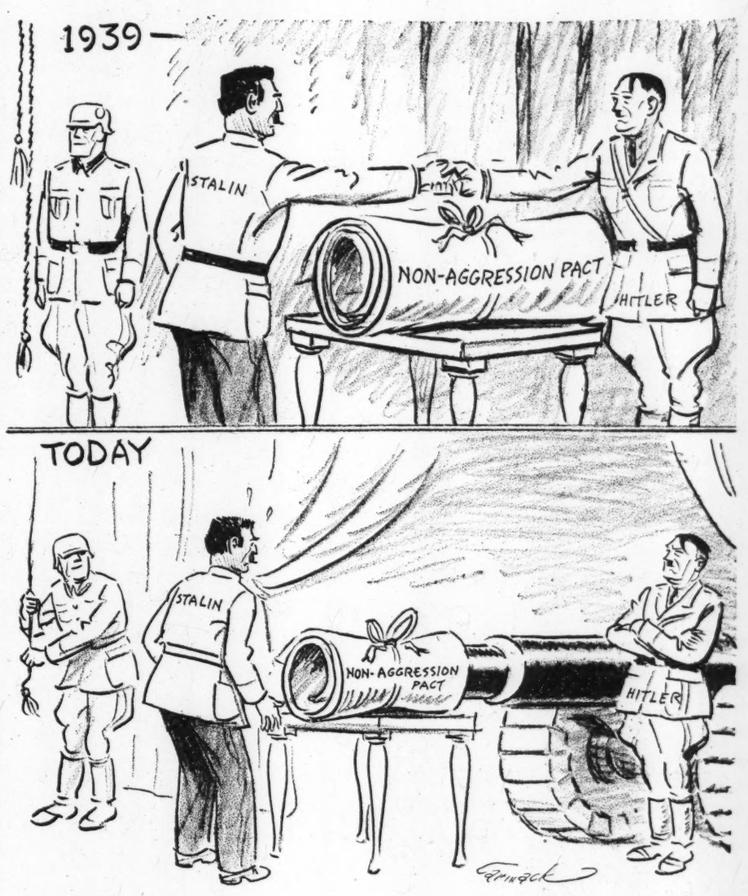
It seems safe to say that if the stupendous sums expended in the two World Wars, both waged to make the earth safe for its inhabitants, had been utilized for constructive purposes, that poverty and all that accompanies it, would have been banished from our midst, crime reduced to a minimum and a social Utopia established.

We are inclined to agree with Bernard Shaw who once asserted that this world was a lunatic asylum for the other spheres which comprise the solar system.

EDMUND K. GOLDSBOROUGH
Washington

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Camouflage



Aid, Attack, and Appeasement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From what Germany has written, said, and done we all know the Nazi methods and aims. To me it seems clear that she has declared war on the United States and that military attack would be the last stage of this warfare. The present stage is the mesmeric attack, which she herself says undermines a country so that it is really defeated before military action is begun. This mesmeric attack confuses, divides, and prevents united action until it is too late. Of course, I know that she will never be able to accomplish her full purpose, but the sooner we recognize her methods and make our attack on them, the greater the blessing to all mankind.

If the attack were military it would be simple, but being mental it is not so easily recognized. However, I am sure that our political leaders recognize it but have been afraid to say so. During the political campaign neither Mr. Willkie nor Mr. Roosevelt dared tell the people that we were already at war, for fear of losing votes. They built up a thesis that if we aided England we could keep out of the war. Having built up that thesis, it has seemed that the only way to get support of laws for the aid of England was to go on with the argument that it would keep us out of war. If on the other hand our statesmen had helped the American people to see that deadly war is being made upon us and that we can risk no hesitation in taking every available step to defeat the enemy, opposition to the lend-lease bill and to other steps toward active resistance would be seen in its true light. Whether the individuals making the opposition know it or not, they are merely giving aid to the enemy. By opposition, of course, I do not mean intelligent discussion.

* * *

Another thing that has surprised me is that there do not seem to be many individual thinkers who realize the need of making this thing clear. The one who has come nearest to saying what I think should be said is Dr. Conant of Harvard, who says in effect that we cannot let fear of war keep us from doing whatever is necessary to defend our country. I think that many who see the situation have fallen into the same error as have the political leaders; I think that these individuals feel that the important thing is to get immediate aid to England and do not want to run any risk of stirring up opposition.

Recently the Monitor reported that many people feel war is already being made on us. It also said that most Americans want to keep out of war. Every sane person wants to keep out of war, but if war has been made on us, there is no keeping out of it humanly unless we are willing to submit to the aggressor. The only ways to get out are to defeat the enemy or to be defeated. Of course, the latter possibility can never be accepted.

There may be reasons why we could better help to defeat the enemy by not declaring war; but I cannot see any. In warfare the advantage is with the one who is on the offensive. It seems to me that Germany avoids the declaration of war so as to keep the offensive as long as she wants to confine her tactics to the hidden and occult methods, and that a declaration of war on our part would be the surest way for us to gain the offensive.

* * *

Now if my analysis of the war situation is clear, it is evident that the hope that we can keep out of the war is all to Germany's interest, and if that is so it cannot help the cause of freedom to encourage such a hope. That we have an enemy is recognized by our giving all-out aid to Britain; and if we have an enemy that must be defeated, I cannot see any justification for the hope that we can get out of taking our full responsibility in defeating that enemy.

And now just one more observation about the general assurance to the people that aid to England will keep us out of war. We all hold our hands up in horror at the thought of appeasement. But I think we are practicing appeasement right at home by this very policy. If we are in the war, are we not trying to appease the same kind of thinking by basing our arguments on the belief that we can keep out of it? JAMES A. VINCENT
Carmel, Calif.

Travel on the High Seas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After the piratical sinking of the Robin Moor in the South Atlantic Ocean, the United States should break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Why waste time in writing diplomatic notes to Germany as we did in the last war? Let us now take a leaf from Hitler's book and act at once, thereby showing the world that we have determined to have no further traffic with those who deliberately attack American citizens lawfully traveling on the high seas.

EDWARD S. THURSTON
New Boston, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace and Rumors of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whenever I see letters in The Christian Science Monitor advocating an immediate international conference to end this war while the Nazis are in control of so many countries, I wonder if the writers realize just what sort of mentalities would be sitting across the table from us. I have in mind especially a letter recently published headed: "Immediate Peace—Without Victory," and while appreciating the very evident sincerity and kindliness expressed by the writer of this particular letter, I should like to refer to her and to the readers of the Monitor a book which will throw much light on the subject. It is called "Black Record," and the author is Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the British Government.

The following are a few excerpts from the book: "Listen to the Proclamation of the German Faith Movement: 'The Cross must fall to make Germany live. . . . The Christian religion must be destroyed. . . . Jesus is the enemy of all Germany.' Or to Hitler himself, speaking to Mussolini: 'Christianity is the Bolshevism of Antiquity.' . . . Or to Herr Kerrl, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs: 'The Führer is the carrier of a new Revelation. . . . Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost.' I need not multiply these blasphemies. There are millions of them. They admit of no doubt or argument as to the anti-Christian nature of the Nazi regime. No wonder that Pastor Niemöller said: 'We feel obliged to express our concern at honours being bestowed on the Führer which are due only to God.' And no wonder that, for saying so, Niemöller was clapped into solitary confinement for life. . . ."

Then he quotes Hitler: "'We are the enemies of intelligence,' he [Hitler] has said. I couldn't have put it better."

A further quotation in the book from the organ of the German Army, Deutsche Wehr: "Every human and social activity is justified only if it helps to prepare for war. The new human being is completely possessed by the thought of war. He must not, cannot, think of anything else." . . . " . . . let us listen again to Hitler himself: 'War is the most natural, the most everyday matter. War is eternal. War is life.'"

Again from "Black Record": "Of course, there have been potential reformers in Germany, but they have always been a weak minority, and have never been able to impede the iniquitous habits and courses of the majority. That does not necessarily mean that it is hopeless ever to expect them to be in the ascendant. . . . There can be a new Germany, but it must be a quite new Germany, the Germany that has been imagined, but has never been. The real German reformation is yet to come."

For further reference, we might turn again to the excellent and enlightening articles recently published in the Monitor, written by the former Berlin correspondent, Joseph C. Harsch.

On the back cover of "Black Record" are the following words: "His (Sir Robert Vansittart's) indictment is not merely propaganda: it is based upon wide scholarship, first-hand experience and the conviction of many years. No man living was better qualified to say these things. They needed saying. They cannot be ignored."

(MRS.) DOROTHY GIBSON
Willowdale, Ontario

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Napoleon to Hitler

By Carlyle Morgan

Dear Imitator:

So you are going to try Russia, too. I appreciate the flattery of your emulation. And you may succeed where I failed. Distance is not the problem for you that it was for me.

I would be interested to see you get to Moscow. Not that I wish you a similar misfortune to mine. It would be more interesting to see how you would solve a problem such as I met there. Here is the situation in which you would find yourself:

The city is virtually abandoned. You are not able to arrange any of those welcoming crowds such as you had pose for your cameras in other cities. On the contrary, your own soldiers are perceptibly depressed by the eerie emptiness of the streets, the staring yet sightless windows. Fires begin to break out, apparently accidentally. You are hardly settled in the Kremlin before you are forced to flee through the flames.

You come back a few days later to permit your troops to engage in destruction and plunder. You wait in Moscow for some sign that Joseph Stalin—in my day it was Alexander, of course—will communicate with you about peace. But he does not do it.

* * *

Now you may do what I did not. I hear you usually regard the advice of your generals as an obstruction between you and your genius. Had I done that I would have moved on against St. Petersburg, or Leningrad as you say today. But no. I heeded my advisers and let September pass in inactivity. And when Alexander still did not beg for peace, I put out a feeler. It did not work. My supply problem became acute.

Possibly you would risk the difficulties that lay in my path. But history has said that my mistakes were not due to lack of confidence—that I had known, indeed, only success up to that time and therefore had lost all sense as to what was attainable and what was not. Apparently I was not an overtimid person.

And I had in my favor some of the same factors that you have in yours. For example there was the psychological factor. It is well known that Alexander was afraid of me, as Stalin has seemed to be afraid of you. This fear caused Alexander to adopt purely defensive plans.

You know from your own success in France last year what an advantage it is to an aggressor when his victim clings to the exclusively defensive mentality. In Russia today you will be favored by plans based on an isolationist notion that defense should begin at home as charity does, and which is indeed charity to the attacker.

I was favored by a lack of notable Russian generalship, as you are today because of the Soviet purge of 1936 and 1937. Moreover, my reputation was similar to yours in its demoralizing effect upon my military as well as my political opponents.

My disadvantages were in most respects different from yours. You will have less difficulty in getting a clear idea of the terrain on which you have to fight and the positions of Russian troops. We had to see what we could from the ground, not from the sky. Our artillery did not have wings. Our supplies came up too slowly.

* * *

But you too may be forced to move against your better judgment by considerations of prestige. Recall, I had nothing but success behind me. Yet in this campaign I still needed a spectacular victory to justify myself and preserve my prestige.

Another disadvantage I faced which you may also meet, as when Alexander rallied the Russians to unexpected fervor with the statement that they were fighting a national war and that he would conclude no peace with me until every hostile soldier had been driven from Russian soil. The patriotic spirit of those days overrode individual self-interest, as in the burning of Moscow by its own inhabitants to deprive me of the supplies that the city contained.

It may be, as some analysts today think, that your attack on Russia will crack the Soviet regime wide open. Then, again, we have seen semi-united nations welded into a single force by attack from without. It is also pointed out that when I might have better been satisfied with what I already had my schemes continued to expand. That may be true. If so, this is another disadvantage you and I share.

Doubtless you have learned from my mistakes as well as from your own experience. You have weapons, organization, soldiers in numbers we never knew in 1812. You should do better against the Russians than I. But until you do, it is only natural that I should watch with interest to see whether you can handle the problems that baffled me. N.

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